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VOL. 1 NO. 177. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26. 1913. ONE ANNA.

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MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of sailing 9.30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
Sept				
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa M	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan..	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mores	110 0
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ..	Aalsetti ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
15th ..	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
22nd ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
29th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina....	12500
13th ..	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
20th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
27th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedona	10500
10th ..	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Valwa ..	11000
24th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mores ..	11000
21st ..	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia.	10000
1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia.	10000
2nd May	Calelonia	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

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Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	29th Sept.	10th Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5800	6th Nov.	25th Nov.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona A&	7467	31st Jan..	....
City of Birmingham ..A&C	7475*	23rd Feb..	21st Feb ..
City of Calcutta ..A&C	7) *	12th Mar..	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall A& I		31st Mar..	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551	....	25th Mar .
City of Paris A&	9242*	13th April.	11th April.
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore ..A&C	6875	....	29th April
City of Birmingham..A&C	7475	.7th May..	25th May..

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

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FARES.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.
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Marseilles' .. London via Marseilles .	578	89	429	649
Liverpool ..	653	1,691	48	809
London vi Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	603	957	6	704
	....	999	....	737

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KASARA .. 1195, Th. 2nd Oct. 9 a.m. ‡ C. M.
LINGA .. 2185, Fri. 3rd Oct. * 6 a.m. Direct.

† Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Cutch Mandvie.
* Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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*PALAMCOTTA 3413 „ 30th October.
†PURNEA .. 3506 „ 13th Nov.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
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26th September, 1913.
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The Agent to the Governor-General
Indore.

WANTED for the Sri Pratab College, Srinagar, SENIOR PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, competent and with experience to teach upto M.A. Standard, Punjab University. Pay of the post is Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 by annual increment of Rs. 25, but special consideration may be given in case of highly qualified applicant. Apply stating age and qualifications to
THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
Jammu and Kashmir State.
Srinagar, Kashmir.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE TEAKWOOD hot air CABINET with lamp and tube complete. Original price Rs. 100. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply Box No. 70 "Bombay Chronicle." 0496

FOR SALE in Mussoorie DOVE COT, close to Caineville School, and within easy approach of Christ Church and the Library and principal places of business and amusement. Situated in a healthy locality with its own grounds. Water and electric lighting laid on. Price Rs. 18,000. Reasonable offers considered. Full particulars from R. M. THOMPSON & SON, Mussoorie.

FOR SALE, one light, smart looking, English LANDAULETTE BODY, richly painted and finished in green, and upholstered in rich green hides. Can be fitted to any Motor Chassis.

(2) One TOURING BODY in excellent condition, with hood, double folding Windscreen, and two extra seats. Richly painted and finished in Royal Blue. Can be fitted to any Motor Chassis.
MANOCKJEE COWASJEE & SON,
Coach & Motor Body Builders,
747, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE Ten Rupee Clemak Safety Razor and blades, etc. New Condition, Rs. 6-0-0.

300. Sherwood Rifle, Detachable barrel, globe-foresight, two cases, and cartridges. Excellent condition and very accurate. Cost Rs. 110, Rs. 75-0-0.

Ship's Surgeon's Major Instrument Case. Unused Cost Rs. 75. Rs. 55-0-0.

Unused Surgical Instruments, General, Gynæcological and Obstetnical Particulars from
DR. J. ROBINSON,
Sohagpur, C.P.

FOR SALE.—1.—br. aus m. WIMMERA, I. P. A.C. rising 8.
2.—br aus m. AMPULLA, I. P. A. C., rising 8.
3.—g a g TAUTZ, I. P. A. C. 8 years.

All the above played in five tournaments last year and are playing at the Poona Open and Junior Tournaments this year. Available after the Poona Junior Tournament. For trial, and further particulars, apply
LIEUT. A. H. M. WILSON,
Government House,
Kirkee Poona.

FOR SALE, one little used 25 H. P. 4 Cylinder PAIGE CAR with a five-seated Touring Body, Cape Cart Hood, Glass Screen, five lamps, horn, jack pump, tools, etc. Good as new, belonging to H. H. the Nawab of Sachin. Price Rs. 3,500. Reasonable offer considered. Can be seen at Hashmat Mahal, Chowpatty. Apply to
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
York Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

TO BE LET.

THE MATHERAN SEASON.

A splendid opportunity for Europeans of moderate means desiring a salubrious change. 30 European Families benefitted themselves last year by these Blocks and Cottages.

TO BE LET by the MONTH, FORTNIGHT and WEEK.

Furnished Blocks and Cottages Mosaic or tiled flooring, in shady, cool and healthy (quiet or central) locality. Rents from Rupees 50 per month. Weekly and fortnightly arrangements also made on moderate terms.

M. BURKE, M.I.M.E.,
Engineer-in-charge, M. S. T. Neral.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Meadows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PEOPLES BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882 (COMPANIES ACT).

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE, PUNJAB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bharat Buildings, Lahore, on Tuesday the 30th September 1913, at 2 p.m., in the afternoon for the purpose of considering the advisability of the winding up of the above named Company.

All the Shareholders are requested to attend. Those unable to do so will kindly send in their proxies in the annexed form to the Head Office of the Company, 48 hours before the time notified for holding the meeting to enable the office to register them in time.

By order of the Board,
DEOKI NAND,
General Manager.
Bombay, 24th September, 1913. 0501

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION for admission to the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be held on 5th January, 1914, at the stations and places below noted. Only Europeans and Eurasians will be allowed to appear at the examination. Copies of the prospectus and any further information may be obtained from the Officer Commanding, Station Hospital, at these stations and from Calcutta, Dinapore, Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Meerut, Bareilly, Jubbulpore, Ambala, Lahore Cantonment, Rawalpindi, Secunderabad, Wellington, Quetta, Shillong, Peshawar, Kasauli, Ajmere, Simla, Landour, Rangoon, Madras, Ootacamund, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Jhansi, Sialkot, Fyzabad, Aden, Maymyo, Karachi, Bombay, Mhow, Poona, Kamptee, and Mandalay.

(1) The Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Simla.

(2) The Personal Assistants to the Surgeons-General with the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

(3) All Administrative Medical Officers and the Principals of the Medical Colleges at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

BRUCE SETON, Bt.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Deputy Director-General,
Indian Medical Service.
Simla, 24th Sept., 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHIVLINGU BHUMAYYA DOPA, Sub-Inspector, Garbhada Police Station, Panchmahals, Hindu widower Deceased.

JUGGONNATH GUNGARAM PULLEE of Bombay Hindu residing at 9 Kamateepoora Street, Contractor on behalf of Shankar Shivlingu Dopa, the minor son of the deceased and limited to the period of his minority .....

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sixteenth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
The 17th day of Sept., 1913.

MR. JUGGONNATH GUNGARAM PULLEE.
Petitioner in person.
Bombay, 26th September, 1913. 0509

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans, Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar.

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.		Stations.		To Bombay H. M.
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
22-26	Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	7-24
8-15	,,	Bhopal	,,	21-16
11-4	,,	Biua	,,	18-32
13-25	,,	Jhansi	,,	15-57
15-14	,,	Gwalior	,,	13-48
17-45	,,	Agra Cantonment	,,	11-14
18-41	,,	Muttra	,,	10-19
21- 0	,,		,,	8-0
21-30	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-35
21- 9	Dep.	Ghaziabad	Dep.	7-5
23-10	,,	Meerut Cantonment	,,	5-59
1-24	,,	Saharanpur	,,	3-58
3-0	,,	Ambala Cantonment	Dep.	2-11
5-18	,,	Ludhiana	,,	23-44
6-24	,,	Jullundur	,,	22-37
8-4	,,	Amritsar	,,	21- 1
9-33	,,	Lahore	,,	20- 0
16-5	,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13-32
20-13	Arr	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H.M.				Up H.M
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21-0	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8 0
21-30	Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45	Arr.	Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-40	Dep.		Arr.	1-5
5-33	Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-40
6-13	Dep.		Arr.	0-11
12-45	Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18-0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H.M.				Up. H. M.
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-25	Dep.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0	Arr.		Arr.	15-20
16-20	Dep.	Orsi	Dep.	13-14
18-45	,,	Cawnpore	,,	11-48
20- 0	Arr.	Lucknow	,,	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LATE LT. COLONEL C. H. H. GOUGH.

SUPERINTENDENT, REMOUNT DEPOT, AHMEDNAGAR.

ALL CLAIMS on the above Estate should be submitted to the Undersigned, not later than the 20th October, 1913, after which date no claims will be entertained.

F. D. HUNT, Major, A.V.C.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Remount Depot.
Ahmednagar, 24th Sept., 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 2766 for one Share No. 11937 in the Bank of Bombay originally issued in the name of Lalji Mowji Vuria, last endorsed to Sorabji Cursetji Divecha and Certificate No. 2767 for one Share No. 11938 in the Bank of Bombay originally issued in the name of Sorabji Cursetji Divecha have been lost, stolen or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificates in any way.

DADABHOY SORABJI DIVECHA.

TENDERS are invited up to 30th instant for the supply of NEW HESSIAN GUNNIES for one year for full pressed bales of cotton for the Companies' factories at Barsi, Bhawnagar, Bhusawal, Broach, Basein, Dhulia, Hubli, Jalgaon, Jamod, Kajgaon, Akot, Amraoti, Julgaon, Dondaiche, Khamgaon, and Wadwan. Every Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be returned if the Tender is not accepted. For particulars about size, quality, terms, etc., enquire at the Companies' office. The Companies do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GADDUM & CO., LD.,
Secretaries & Treasurers,
Indian Cotton Company, Ld.,
New Berar Company, Ld.
Bombay, 25th September, 1913.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. H. J. VARDON & CO., Motor & General Engineers and Commission Agents, of 4, Albert Road, Allahabad, beg to announce to the general public that they have in addition to their Motor-works opened out "Coach-building, Shoeing and Breaking-in Horses and Auctioneering," under the personal supervision of the well known carriage builder, Mr. T. Andrews, who is an expert in the trade. Mr. Andrews has had an English training and has served for many years in a well-known coach-building firm at Calcutta and until quite recently as Works Manager of Messrs. Louis deSouza & Co., Carriage-builders, etc., of Allahabad. The General Public will do well to send their carriages, etc., to us for repairs and attention. Charges moderate. Workmanship guaranteed. Patronage solicited.

H. J. VARDON & CO.
Allahabad, 15th Sept. 1913.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS will be received up to 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th October, 1913, for the supply of steam coal for the Cawnpore Municipal Board for the years 1914-5, 1915-6, 1916-7, or in the alternative for the year 1914-15 only. The average annual quantity required is 5,000 tons approximately.

2. Tenders should be submitted enclosed in duplicate sealed covers addressed to the Chairman, Municipal Board, Cawnpore, the outer cover being superscribed "Tender for Coal."

3. Tenders must show—
(a) The calorific value with a full description and analysis of the coal offered.
(b) Price per ton F. O. R. at the Colliery.
(c) Railway freight from the Colliery to the Municipal Coal Siding, E. I. Railway, Cawnpore.

4. The conditions of the contract may be obtained on reference to the Municipal Engineer, Cawnpore.

5. The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. G. ALEXANDER,
Municipal Engineer.
Cawnpore, 24th Sept., 1913.

NOTICE.

THE Conservator of Forests, S. C., is prepared to select and nominate five Stipendiary Students for the Forest Ranger's Course of 1914-16 at the Forest College and Research Institute, Dehra Dun, as under:—

2 for service in the Northern Circle,
1 for service in the Central Circle and
2 for service in the Southern Circle.

2. Candidates should be not less than 18 or more than 23 years of age on the 1st of April, 1914.

3. They must have passed one of the examinations mentioned in Rule 5, Clause V of the Rules printed on pages 275-76 of Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated 20th February, 1913.

4. Candidates from each of the Northern, Central and Southern Circles should appear in person with the necessary certificates before the Conservators of the respective Circles in their offices at Bandra, Poona and Karwar respectively, on 20th October, 1913, at 12 noon.

5. Further particulars may be obtained from any of the offices of the Conservators, Northern, Central and Southern Circles.

T. R. BELL,
Conservator of Forests,
Southern Circle.
Belgaum, 25th September, 1913.

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Rayapuram, up to 12 noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th October, 1913, for the supply of 3,000 tons of first class teak timber in logs.

2. Forms of tender and specification can be obtained at the office of the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Perambur, on payment of a fee of two rupees.

3. Tenders to be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR TEAK TIMBER" and addressed to the AGENT, Madras Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Rayapuram.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money. The amount should be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the M and S. M. Railway Co., or to the Company's Cashier, at Madras, and the receipt for the same sent with the tender. Earnest money will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers, but retained towards the security required from the successful tenderer.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish cash security equal to 5 per cent. of the total value of the contract and also to execute a formal agreement with the Company within 10 days of the acceptance of the tender, failing this his deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be forfeited to the Company.

6. The Agent does not bind himself accept the lowest or any tender.

NOTICES.

WHEREAS it is intended by Government to close the passage described below and to dispose of it as Government vacant land, notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or claims over the passage or raising objection to the notified closure and sale of the same, that they should on or before the 31st October, 1913, lodge in the office of the Collector of Bombay a statement in writing of such rights, claims, or objections.

Description:—All that piece or parcel of land situated at Parel and used as a passage and bounded in the
North:—By the Parel Village Main Road.
On the South:—By a public passage leading to the Parel Tank Road.
On the East:—By the premises belonging to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
On the West:—By the property of the Trustees of the estate of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia.

A plan of the above described passage can be seen at the office of the Collector of Bombay on any day during office hours.

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, Collector's Office,
24th September, 1913.

WHEREAS it is intended by Government to close the passage described below and to dispose of it as Government vacant land, notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or claims over the passage or raising objection to the notified closure and sale of the same, that they should on or before the 31st October, 1913, lodge in the office of the Collector of Bombay a statement in writing of such rights, claims, or objections.

Description:—All that piece or parcel of land situated at Byculla, behind the Mahratta Hospital, and used as a passage and bounded on the North—By land under New Survey No. 8/3628 in the occupation of Haji Valli Karimbhai Gadiwalla and Memon Fattu Kanji.
On the South:—Partly by a continuation of the same public passage leading to Sussex Road and partly by land under New Survey No. 1/3634 in the occupation of Muncherji Pallonji Contractor.
On the East:—By land under New Survey No. 8/3628 in the occupation of Haji Valli Karimbhai and Memon Fattu Kanji.
On the West:—Partly by land under New Survey No. 1/3629 belonging to Goolbai, widow of Manekji Sorabji Reporter and partly by land under New Survey No. 1/3634 belonging to Muncherji Pallonji Contractor.

A plan of the above described passage can be seen at the office of the Collector of Bombay on any day during office hours.

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, Collector's Office,
24th September, 1913.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

TO AVOID ANY MISAPPREHENSION that may unnecessarily be caused in the minds of the POLICY HOLDERS of the BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE, by the suspension of payment on the part of the Peoples Bank and Amritsar Bank Ltd., I have been instructed by the Directors to inform the Public that the total amount lodged with the said Banks in the shape of Fixed and Current Deposits including current months' collection of Premia at various Branches is estimated only at about 80,000 only or so.

The Policy holder and others interested in the Company, may rest assured that there is no cause whatever for any alarm and that their interests are fully protected, as any deficiency that may occur in the realization of the money thus involved will be more than covered by the investment depreciation Fund of the Company.

KISHEN CHAND,
Offg. Manager.
Lahore, 23rd September, 1913. 0510

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, LEATHER. GOODS, WASTE COTTON. AND OIL KEROSINE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, near Church Gate Railway station, Bombay, upto 3 p.m. on MONDAY, 6th October, 1913, for the supply of Stores required for the Broad and Metre gauge systems for the year 1914, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmer, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Store-keeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Assistant Storekeeper's Office, Ajmer.

Form No. 1 consists of miscellaneous Stores Parel delivery.
Form No. 2 consists of miscellaneous Stores Ajmer delivery.
Forms Nos. 3 and 4 Cotton waste Bombay and Ajmer delivery.
Forms Nos. 5 and 6 Oil Kerosine, Bombay and Ajmer delivery.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due fulfillment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, etc," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany all or any of the 6 tenders, without which no tender will be considered. In the event of a Contractor whose tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract, the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

5. If Government paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the "Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company or order." Only securities and Government paper bearing interest of not less than 3½ per cent. per annum, will be accepted.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful tenderer so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of his accepted tenders. No interest will be allowed on cash deposit.

7. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmer, or to such samples submitted by Tenderers which are approved of by Chief Storekeeper.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE.
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 25th Sept., 1913.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

at 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

A PATHICOLOUR DRAMA.

A three act drama after a celebrated French Novel, presented by some of the leading French actors and actresses. ENTITLED

"L'Homme Qui Assassina"
OR
"DELIVERED BY DEATH."

A remarkable film which is
A WORK OF ART
TRAVELS IN CAUCASUS.
(Another Colour film of extraordinary beauty and interest).

Commencing Saturday 27th.

The most marvellously clever Troupe of Japanese acrobats,

THE EGAWA TROUPE.

Direct from the Imperial Theatre, Tokio.

Matinee at 5 p.m.
on
Sunday 28th
CAPT. SCOTT'S EXPEDITION.
PICTURES
(WHOLE SERIES.)

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY BAZAAR.

GRAND DOLL COMPETITION

Prizes from Rs, 10 upwards for the best dressed and the most originally-dressed dolls by adults and girls under fifteen. Dolls sent for competition will be sold for the benefit of the funds of the Society. For particulars apply to Mrs. SAVAGE, Cathedral High School, Outram Road, to whom all competing dolls should be sent in, not later than December 4th. 0480

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

THE RENOWED Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment, at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 438.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES BAZAARS, etc. 0470

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

To-night! To-night!

A Thrilling and Astounding Feature—Film

"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

A MAGNIFICENT DRAMA.

Adapted from the famous Novel by LORD LYTTON.

showing
MOST THRILLING AND REALISTIC SCENES.
THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.
THE DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII.

ZULULAND. (Interesting account of Zulu warfare)
HANNAH DUSTIN. (Exciting American Drama)

A FUND OF GOOD COMICS.

3 SHOWS: *nightly—7 to 8, 8-30, to 9-30, 10 to 11.*
Saturday & Sunday, 11-15, to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS*—Sat. & Sunday 5-30, to 6-30.*
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.
300

THE MOST THRILLING,
THE MOST ASTOUNDING
THE MOST UNIQUE
FILM EVER THROWN ON SCREEN
PROTEA! PROTEA!! PROTEA!!!
This is the Favorite "La Rozario" of the last part of Zigomar!
"ECLUIR'S" GREATEST ENTERPRISE.
ZIGOMAR IN QUITE A NOVEL FORM
BUT
MORE INTERESTING, MORE ABSORBING—
AND FIVE THOUSAND FEET.
IN FOUR PARTS.
Highly Dramatic, Fully Historic And Full of
THE MOST WONDERFUL EVENTS.
Commencing To-Night.
AT CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.
This film has been inported by K. A. Shetna & Co.,
Cinematograph Dealers.
Time:—7 to 8-30., 9 to 10-30., and 11 to 12-30., (S. T.)
148

NOTICES.

SPECIAL OFFER OF MOTOR-CYCLES 1913 MODELS.

THE famous F. N. MOTOR CYCLES, 2½ and 5-6 Horse power, 4 Cylinder, and Single Cylinder. Both models shaft driven and with 2 Speed Gears. Hand Controlled Free Engine Clutch. Two Lever Carburettors, Bosch Waterproof Magnetos, 4 Cylinder model, as above, packed in crate and f. o. r. Madras, Rs. 900 nett. Single Cylinder lightweight models Rs. 700 nett cash. Also 3 only, 4 Cylinder, 1913 model complete and in perfect order as above but shop-soiled or demonstration models, offered at specially reduced prices. The above offer will be open only a short time and whilst our stock is being cleared to make room for 1914 models. It will not be repeated under any circumstances. Full particulars and Catalogues from the Sole Indian Agents:

OAKES & Co., Ltd.,
Motor Engineers,
Mount Road Madras.

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnagar—Kathiawar, Kalbadevie-Bombay
296

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on 09 April, 2017

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETRUL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT MAHOMED HAJI JAMAL IN A GINNING FACTORY AT SIPRI BAZAR, JHANSI.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the Estate of the Insolvent, Mahomed Haji Jamal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th September, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the following Ginning Factory, at the Sipri Bazar, Jhansi:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land perpetual tenure, bearing Municipal Nos. 537 and 1238, admeasuring about 9 Bhingas, assessment whereof is Rs. 63 per year with a Ginning Factory, built on it and situate about half a mile from the Jhansi Railway Station. The compound, besides containing the aforesaid factory and a big well, also possesses a bungalow of 6 rooms and a big corrugated shed to accommodate boiler and engine and various kinds of stores in connection with the machinery, consists of one Single Cylinder High Pressure Engine (Scott, Manchester), diameter 15in., Stroke 32in. one Lancashire Boiler, 24 feet long and 7 feet in diameter, 70lbs. Steam Pressure per square inch, 14 Gins by Platt Brothers, 5 bearings, single roller complete fitted with shaft and engine and 6 gins in store complete, 1 Donkey Pump, 2 water tanks, blacksmith's tools for Engineers, Carpenters, and stores for the above factory of 14 gins.

The above factory can be viewed at any time during the day on the premises at Jhansi before the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo St., Fort, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture of a European gentleman:—Wardrobe, cupboard, dining table, dinner waggon, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, crockery-ware, etc.

By order of the Postmaster-General:—Unserviceable goods such as canvas, and drill bags, leather delivery and cash bags, etc., etc.

The property of a deceased Parsee Gentleman:—Good collection of old and seldom obtainable Silver coins. Good opportunity for coin collectors.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1913.

THE

Anglo-Indian Empire League.

OFFICES; WHEELER'S BUILDINGS 3RD FLOOR, 218 HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

[Telephone No. 1133.]

Patron.

The Rt. Revd. Edwin James Palmer M.A., D.D. The Lord Bishop of Bombay

President-in-Council.

James McDonald Esqr., J. P. Hony Presidency Magistrate (on leave).

Offg. President-in-Council.

Henry Alfred Handley Payne Esqr., Solicitor (Messrs. Payne & Co).

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Further particulars from
THE HONY. SECRETARY.

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HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

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BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals. Bath-room Fittings etc. etc. etc.

326.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 25th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is much below the average in the south-east Punjab. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the maximum at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is considerably drier than usual. Day temperature is in large excess at most places; night temperature is above the average in the extreme western districts and below it at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect at Ajmer; the minimum is above the average at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded in north Central India West and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in theair. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is above the average at most places.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan; Bijapur has had 0.80". Cloud has increased and skies are today heavily clouded in the area of rainfall. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature during day is in excess at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and again heavy on the Coromandel coast during thunderstorms. Masulipatam records 1.90" and Negapatam 0.54". Fairly general rain has been registered in the south Bombay Deccan. Isolated light showers are reported from the Carnatic, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and on the Malabar coast. Moderate to heavy cloud still persists in the southern half of the Peninsula.

Local thunderstorms are likely in Mysore, the Carnatic, the Madras Deccan, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls may occur in the south Bombay Deccan and on the Malabar coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON THURSDAY, the 25th of September 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-ABAR						
Bushire ..						
Do. (24th)..	92.3	74.5	63	.. 0.00		—0.01
Jask ..	97.3	79.8	83	.. 0.00		—0.06
Muskat ..						
Do. (24th) ..	104.8	86.1	69	.. 0.00		—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	101.3	72.6	53	.. 10.28		+5.55
Rawalpindi ..	93.9	63.1	69	.. 24.44		+2.20
Lahore ..	102.6	66.7	63	.. 18.09		+3.09
Sirsa ..	101.8	72.0	37	.. 17.84		+6.80
Ambala ..	100.2	65.9	63	.. 28.21		+4.99
Delhi ..	100.5	78.3	44	.. 13.66		—0.38
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	104.0	83.0	38	.. 7.39		—16.16
Mainpuri ..	102.8	76.6	49	.. 10.66		—11.86
Jhansi ..	101.6	81.0	33	.. 9.64		—23.80
Cawnpore ..	100.6	72.2	46	.. 18.82		—12.95
Allahabad ..	101.1	70.5	43	.. 22.36		—11.02
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	105.1	75.3	71	.. 2.91		×0.65
Karachi ..	86.5	77.5	74	.. 12.01		—5.88
Ajmer ..	86.6	76.2	58	.. 11.16		—7.52
Jaipur ..	93.2	74.1	54	.. 12.71		—8.74
Kotah ..	97.6	82.6	55	.. 15.62		—10.42
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	91.0	71.5	46	.. 38.37		+25.21
Dwarka ..	86.8	76.2	80	.. 17.35		+3.75
Veraval ..	84.1	74.8	82	.. 24.55		+7.60
Rajkot ..	91.6	68.3	78	.. 27.78		+2.52
Bhavnagar ..						
Para. ..	92.0	71.3	78	.. 35.95		×16.44
Surat ..	90.4	73.6	84	.. 37.14		—1.54
Ahmedabad ..	92.6	73.7	81	.. 35.61		—6.94
Deesa ..	93.3	71.4	71	.. 35.15		+12.10
Neemuch ..	91.9	74.3	68	.. 23.80		—2.80
Indore ..	90.6	69.1	76	.. 36.28		6.76
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	94.3	72.3	60	0.01 30.82		—18.77
Saugor ..	93.3	71.6	65	.. 22.92		—18.34
Hoshangabad ..	87.1	70.9	70	.. 36.31		—8.12
Khandwa ..	92.7	72.1	75	.. 38.15		×11.72
Akola ..	94.2	71.0	59	.. 26.77		—0.24
Amraoti ..	94.3	75.3	59	.. 34.57		+0.53
Nagpur ..	96.6	72.8	58	.. 43.25		+0.84
Chanda ..	93.5	73.5	80	.. 50.99		+4.36
Raipur ..	92.7	74.6	73	.. 35.33		—8.21
KONKAN						
Bombay ..	86.1	76.4	87	.. 68.36		+0.62
Ratnagiri ..	85.3	74.9	75	.. 67.20		—26.98
Mormugao ..	84.0	75.2	91	.. 83.14		—1.88
Karwar ..	83.7	73.0	90	.. 83.83		—26.14
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	92.4	71.1	66	.. 14.20		—3.92
Ahmednagar ..	88.6	70.5	85	0.08 20.77		+3.63
Poona ..	87.9	69.3	87	.. 23.53		+4.17
Sholapur ..	93.8	74.1	73	.. 11.90		—9.63
Bijapur ..	92.2	70.3	86	0.80 11.64		—1.65
Belgaum ..						
Aurangabad ..	87.9	71.0	61	0.03 21.30		—2.37
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	92.4	72.2	72	.. 36.89		+1.63
Hyderabad ..	89.8	71.7	75	0.05 ?		?
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	83.8	74.3	90	0.17 84.05		—23.48
Calicut ..	85.3	74.6	93	0.19 70.88		—16.60
Cochin ..	87.7	75.7	82	.. 68.15		—3.17
Colombo ..	88.0	75.0	86	.. 13.27		—6.92
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam. ..	88.8	72.7	93	1.90 13.46		—9.06
Bellary ..	87.0	70.2	75	0.09 4.59		—4.71
Cuddapah ..	91.5	75.5	77	.. 5.66		—12.89
Madras ..	96.0	73.0	85	0.22 5.88		—9.20
Bangalore ..	76.3	66.3	88	0.10 11.94		—5.91
Coimbatore ..	89.9	71.2	77	.. 3.19		—2.63
Trichinopoly ..	93.6	75.2	79	0.12 3.39		—7.02
Negapatam ..	97.7	74.7	83	.. 7.66		—2.39

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

Rainfall has been confined almost entirely to Burma and the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in Mysore; fairly general in Lower Burma, and the north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, south Rajputana, and the Bombay-Deccan. Yamethin and Maymyo report one inch, Monywa and Lashio one and half; Chittagong and Jalpaiguri one; Udaipur a half; Bijapur three-quarters; Cuddalore four; Masulipatam two; Cocanada one and half.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into the north-east of Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 24th September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·851
Temperature of Air	degrees	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	,,	76.2
Dew Point	,,	74.0
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0·779
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		4·0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	86.1
Minimum do. do.		76.5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..		E,ESE,WSW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	103
Fall of Rain	inch	0·00
Total fall during month		5·50
Total fall during year		68·36
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 25th September.. ..		0.00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 25th September 1913 was 30·068 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft	in
Sept.					
Thurs.	25	6	51	25	2
		6	28	23	9
Fri.	26	m 8	10	26	0
		7	57 a	24	4
Satur.	27	m 9	0	27	1
		9	6 a	26	2
Sun.	28	m 9	44	28	0
		10	1 a	27	8
Mon.	29	m 10	25	28	9
		10	49 a	28	11
Tues.	30	m 11	5	29	2
		11	35 a	29	9
Wed.	1	m 11	41	29	3

1913 — Low water

Dayof week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Ti		Depth on s ll.
Sept.		h.	m.	in
Thurs.	25	1	42 a	21 3
		m 0	51	18 2
Fri.	26	2	29 a	20 0
Satur.	27	m 2	8	17 6
		3	10 a	15 5
Sun.	28	m 3	8	16 9
		3	50 a	16 11
Mon.	29	m 3	58	16 2
		4	29 a	15 6
Tues.	30	m 4	43	15 10
		5	7 a	14 5
Wed.	1	m 5	26	15 11
		5	45 a	13 9

The following are the hours and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
25. (Thurs.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 34 m
26. (Fri.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 33 m
20. (Satur.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 32 m
21. (Sun.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 31 m
22. (Mon.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30 m
16. (Tues.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30 m
1. (Wed.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 28 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon Sept. 15th 1h, 15.9m. P. M.
Last Quarter. 23rd 6h. 0.0 m. P. M.
New Moon. 30th 10h 25.8 m. A. M.
First Quarter. Oct. 7th. 7h 66·2m. A. M.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Consols 2½ %	73 13-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25·25
Rentes 3 %	88¾
Berlin Cheques on London	20·41
Bar Silver Spot	28 7-16
,, 2 months hence	28 5-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by China selling	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 13-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying). Rate	1-3 31-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % 17 April 1913.	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 375,000	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	89¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4¼
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4 7-16
,, Fine Tarde Bills 3 months ..	4½
,, Fine Tarde Bills 6 m/st ..	4⅝
Bar Gold (per oz.) .. ,, ,, ..	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	3½
Interest 7 day market loans	3½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sept. 25.

PAPER MARKET.

Slight fluctuations were noticed in the Paper Market to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95 improved to Rs. 95-1 but finally closed at Rs. 95 for 29th October delivery. The rate for the next delivery stood about annas three up.

SHARES.

The Share Market remained weak to-day and a further drop in the rates of several Mill Shares was noticed to-day.

Fazulbhais were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 560 to Rs. 570 for October.

Davids opened at Rs. 552-8 but gradually declined and closed at Rs. 545.

Madhavjis witnessed a big drop and closed at Rs. 1,270 for October.

Centrals declined to Rs 1,990, Swadeshis to Rs. 1,580, Standards to Rs. 1,410 and Kohinoors to Rs. 760.

A lot of Finlay and Swan Mill Shares changed hands at Rs. 320 x. d. and Rs. 280 x. d. for October.

Currimbhais declined to Rs. 245 and Crescent to Rs. 116-4.

Bank of Bombay Shares were placed at Rs. 1,655.

Bank of India Shares declined to Rs. 65-12.

Tata Steel Ordinary Shares dropped to Rs. 85 and Deferred to Rs. 167 for October.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent).

Sept. 25.

The Bank of Bengal at to-day's meeting made no change in the rate of interest on demand loans, which remains at 6 per cent. Further withdrawals from the cash balances brought the percentage to 37.49.

Exchange rates are not so firm as they were yesterday. Three and half per cent. Government Paper opened and closed at Rs. 95-2 for cash and at Rs. 95-3 for the forward position.

Pucca jute bales are firm to-day. Rs. 87 being the selling rate, although Rs. 87-8 and Rs. 88 have been done for good marks. Mills are buying only from hand to mouth.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

Sept. 24

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £72⅝; Copper Traders £88; Yellow Metal 7½.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 34½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 48; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 46½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Linseed Calcutta 37½; firm April-May June; Biz done.

Wheat.—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37; Sep.-Oct.; London, nominal. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-4½; Sep.-Oct.; Buyers firmer.

Wheat South American.—Barletta Russo—62½lbs. 34½; Feb.-March; sellers quiet.

Australian.—South Australian. 36; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. Victorian. 36; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. New South Wales. 36; Jan.-Feb.; sellers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-7½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quite prices rather eatier. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-0½; value Jan.-March; firmly held but nothing doing. German Beetroot 88 % 9-8; sellers Septmber; quiet rather easier, 9-4; sellers Oct.-Nov.; E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; steady and quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-10½; Sep.-Oct.; nominal. C. & F. Bombay 11-9; Sep.-Oct.; nominal quiet. Java Sugar market unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 44½; Oct.-Nov.; Hamburg sellers.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-19-6; Sep.-Oct.; Hull sellers.

Beef and Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 37. Finest Australian Mutton 3 8-6. General Tone of Tallow Auction Irregular.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON Sept. 24.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs.1,00,00,000

Rs.9,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta. Rs. 7,50,000 were allotted to Bombay. Rs. 2,00,000 were allotted to Madras.	Rs18,50,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 3-32 Min. Rate) received 12 per cent.	above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1-4 3-32 (Min. Rate) received 12 per cent.	
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·09	
Telegraphic Transfers:— Rs.63,30,000 were alloted to Calcutta. Rs. 15,60,000 ,, ,, to Bombay. Rs.2,60,000 ,, ,, to Madras.	Rs.81,50,000
Tenders on Calcutta at ¼ 1-8 (Min. Rate received 12% above that rate in full	
Tenders on Bombay at ¼ 1-8 (Min. Rate received 12% above that rate in full.	
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·13	
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last public sale.	Rs.92,90,000
Amount to be allotted next week Bills on Madras Rs. 30,000 @ 1-4 1-8	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Transfers Madras Rs. 2,00,000	
Transfers Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000	¼ 5-32
Transfers Bomay Rs, 2,00,000	

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET,

(From our Correspondent.)

Sept. 25.

The American markets with narrow erratic fluctuations closed unchanged to 2 points up. Local market with fluctuations of nearly Rs. 4 per candy, closed at Rs. 323½ for Good Broach and Rs. 257½ for Fully Good Bengals.

The governing markets for the last few days are in a rut, but early next week we might see some sky rockets. Liverpool spot is 14 points up and now is quoted 7.95. This tell us of a wonderful spot demand and no doubt the strength of the cotton market lies directly in spot market environment.

This season the farmers will be left to fight their own battle with the consumers, and speculators will be free to deal with the facts. We may not argue the possibilities of the cotton market but let every student of the market solve the following questions in the light of the knowledge he has acquired:—I. What size of the cotton crop is required this season? Or give every spindle in existence its due, when last year's consumption was 14,503,000 bales which surpasses all previous landmarks. II. In order to get this required quantity what should be the yield per acre? III. For the required yield per acre what should be the weather conditions from the time of planting to the time of harvesting? IV. By how many per cent. we fall short in weather conditions? Anyone who can solve these questions correctly can solve the future course of the market to a great extent.

We must also know that the best of all Bulls in the cotton market is a scared Bear. So shorts will soon boost values on themselves between now and the final Bureau day.

The lowest October condition being 58.5 in 1909 and 58.3 in 1902, or should there be a normal deterioration which is 6 per cent. under last month, then we should get 62.2 but we feel confident from the reports that we had from the fields, that deterioration is much above normal, so we will not be surprised if we get a figure close to the lowest figure mentioned above. We must also note that variation of every one per cent. in the weather conditions affects the size of the crop by nearly 195,000 bales.

The local cotton market for spot with a normal turnover is quiet.

The following are to-day's quotations.

Growths.	inc.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H.G. Bengals (Railway terms)	263	250	..	Ready.
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms) ..	268	255	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	Do
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)..	2 5	253	..	..
M. G. Khandeish ..	275	253	..	Do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	do.
M. G. Hingenghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	310	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore Kamptee ..	307	..	..	..
M. G. Veetmal ..	300	..	..	..
M. G. D mangaum, Pulgaum ..	297	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple.	290	280	..	Do
Do do	..	..	..	..
Do do	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomawatty ..	295	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	..	..
D. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. C. Mahia ..	275	263	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	300	Do
Westerns, Chutka ..	..	..	301	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	308	do.
M. G. Mirai ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	310	do.
M. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	299	do.
M. G. do. ..	..	..	308	do.
M. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Sep. 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	57,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	30,000
Day's Exports to Continent	13,000
Futures at New York Oct, 13.47 Previous closing price 13·47.	
Futures at New York Jan. 13 32 Previous closing price. 13·36.	
Advanced on bullish private crop Reports and decline owing to Longs unloding.	
Spot Cotton at New York 13.60 Previous price 13·60	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13½ Previous price 13 7-16	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.	
Futures at New Orleans Oct, 13·47 Previous price 13.43.	
Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·54 Previous price 13.52	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bills	4.85½
Silver Commercial bars ..	61⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept 24.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	15,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Firm-moderate	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Feverish	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Fairm but not active	
Mid. Americans	7·95 d
Egyptian F. G. F, ...	10·25 d
New York 10 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct. 13·42 Jan. 13·24	
New York official noon call Oct.13 47 Jan 13·24	
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 13·38 Jan. 13·43	

PORTAID Sept. 25.

The P & O Cos., Steamer Persia has shipped £ 4,100 of gold for Bombay

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
S. O.	7·36	7·3
O. N	7·23	7·2
N. D.	7·20	7·1
D. J.	7·20	7·17
J. F	7·20	7·19
F. M	7·20	7·18
M. A	7.20	7.19
A. M	7·20	7·19
M. J	7,20	7·1.
J. J.	7·18	7·1

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total imports	11,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price
S. O	7·34	7·37
O. N.	7·26	7·20
N. D.	7·17	7·20
D. J.	7·17	7·20
J. F.	7·17	7·20
F. M.	7·16	7·19
M. A.	7·16	7·19
A. M.	7·16	7·19
M. J.	7·16	7·19

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Sept. 25.

220. *First Aid.*—The fifth lecture in this will be delivered at Head-Quarters at 9-30 P.M. on Thursday 25th instant.

221. *Enrolments.*—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to B. Sub-Section No. 2 Company. No. 1542 Gunner A.H. Peel.

222. *Transfers.*—No. 1522 Gunner F.B. Kennedy No. 2 Company is transferred to the E.E. Company as Sapper from todays date.

223. *Resignations.*—The undernamed having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from todays date.
No. 1406 Gunner A. Fitch No. 2 Company.

224. *Rifle Club.*—The Annual General Meeting will be held at Head-Quarters; on Friday, 26th September, at 9-30 P.M. and all members of the Corps interested in Rifle Shooting are requested to attend. The following business will be transacted:—
(1) Consideration of accounts and results of last season's shooting.
(2) Election of Officers for ensuing season.
(3) Arrangements of shoots &c. ,, ,,
(4) General Business.

NOTICE

The first Spoon Shoot of the Season will be held at Ghat-Kopar on Sunday next 28th instant.
Distances 200, 500, and 600 Yards.
Trains Leave Colaba 5-55 A.M. and Victoria Terminus 6-10 A.M.

(Sd) A. D. Curtis Lieut, R.G.A.
Offg. Adjutant. Bombay Volunter Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Sept. 26.

927. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

928. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 30th instant at 6. 45. P.M.

929. *Parade.*—The parade for G" Company on Monday next, the 29th instant is cancelled.

930. *Recruits Parade.*— G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 1st Proximo at 7. 30. A.M. at Head-Quarters, Council Road. Dress.-Mufti.
Arms and accountrements will be issued on the parade ground.
II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P.M.

931. *Arms.*—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

932. *Enrolments.*—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to D" Company:—
No. 7548 Vol. A.D'Souza
No. 7549 Vol. B.A. Irvine
No. 7550 Vol. H. Misquitta
No. 7551 Vol. R.D'Souza
No. 7552 Vol M. Oguedes
No. 7553 Vol. H. Roach

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

BANKS AT LAW.

APPEAL DECIDED AGAINST BANK OF BOMBAY.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK .....*Appellants-Plaintivs.*

v.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY ...*Respondents-Defendants.*

Judgments in this appeal, the facts of which have been fully reported in this paper, were delivered by their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the original suit Beaman J. found in favour of the defendant Bank i.e. (the Bank of Bombay) on the preliminary issue. The preliminary issue was "whether by reason of the manner in which the defendant Bank understood the instructions of the plaintiff Bank and carried out those instructions, the defendant Bank has incurred any liability in law to the plaintiff Bank, for any loss, which may there after been occasioned to it."

Beaman J. decided this issue substantially in favour of the defendants and this appeal was preferred by the plaintiff Bank from this decision of the Lower Court.

Their Lordships delivered judgment yesterday and found the preliminary issue in favour of the plaintiff Bank, thus disagreeing with the decision of Beaman J.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice delivered judgment as follows:—On the 18th of April, 1910, the plaintiff Bank telegraphed to the defendant Bank as follows:—

"Have paid to your credit at Coutts' Bank £9,000. We herewith open a credit for £9,000 about, favour of Remo Parodi, includes your commission against documents, 800 tons old iron, rails 69 tons, 2,500 tons scrap iron 55 tons, 600 tons old iron plates and angles, 71 ton basis English ton C.I.F. Genoa less freight or balance freight payable Genoa insured Italy."

That telegram was confirmed by a letter of the 22nd of April 1910 in which it was stated that "this shipment will be insured in Italy."

On the 21st of April the defendant Bank wrote to their Agent at Karachi setting out the telegram of instructions from the plaintiffs, stating that Remo Parodi was shipping iron at Karachi and concluding as follows:—"Should the documentary bills he presented to you. You may purchase them if in order, to debit of B. A. C. (Banks Current account) under advice and charge ¼ p.c. commission on the transaction. The documents should be endorsed in favour of and forwarded to the London County and Westminster Bank direct. We leave the question of the rate at which the bills are to be purchased to you, the buying rate here is at present 1.4½. You should charge a full rate.

On the 23rd of April the defendant Bank acknowledged the receipt of the telegram of instructions and informed the plaintiff Bank that they understood the party referred to was shipping iron from Karachi and they had accordingly written to their Agent there on the subject.

On the 21st of April Remo Parodi writing from Karachi to the Manager of the defendant Bank in Bombay, asked him to let him know on what conditions a credit had been opened in his favour and stating "the same credit has been opened in my favour just for old iron and steel shipment of about 4,000 tons." On the 28th of April, 1910, the plaintiff Bank telegraphed to the defendants as follows:—"Refer to our telegram of 18th you may advance Parodi up to £1500 against receipt payment will reduce credit to £7,500."

With these instructions to guide him, the defendant Bank's Agent at Karachi entered into business relations with Remo Parodi. On the 30th of April Parodi was credited with Rs. 10,000 and on the 10th of May with a further sum of Rs. 12,500, aggregating the Rupee equivalent of the £1500 which the Bank was authorised to advance upon his receipt and on the 2nd of May Remo Parodi commenced to receive advances from the defendants' Karachi Agent. By the 20th of June his account showed a debit balance of Rs. 27,965-12-8 against which he had given no security whatever.

OVERDRAFTS.

The overdrafts appear to have commenced with a cheque for Rs. 7,500 drawn on the 10th of June 1910 as to which Remo Parodi wrote to the defendants' Karachi Agent:—"I have drawn on your Bank the cheque for Rs. 7,500 in favour of the Storekeeper North Western Railway in Karachi against my credit of £9000 for a full cargo of old iron which please note. I commend my cheque to your kind protection and I beg to inform you that Monday next we shall start to ship the steamer Mortlake and hope Monday same to be able to deliver to you a first set of shipping documents for or about Rs. 30,000."

Shipping documents were handed in to the Defendants Karachi Branch on the 21st of June, 28th of June and the 2nd of July. On that day Remo Parodi handed to the defendants' Karachi Agent an invoice showing a shipment of 3640 tons of various kinds of iron material of the value, after deducting freight at 19 shillings a ton of £7612. To that figure were added three items:

Advance freight	400
Dead freight on 360 tons	306
Difference of 3s. 6d. per ton on freight	637

aggregating £1343 which added to £7612, shows a total of £8955 on the invoice.

NO FURTHER ADVANCES.

After seeing the invoice, the Karachi Agent of the defendants made no further advance to Remo Parodi nor was he asked to do so. He had up to that date advanced Rs. 97,841-7-3 in excess of the sum standing to Remos credit and on that day he credited to Remo's account Rs. 99,937-3-3 being the equivaltnt of £7,455 which with the £1,500 already advanced up the £8955 appearing at the foot of the Invoice. Remo then drew a demand draft on Enrice Haupt of Genoa in favour of the plaintiff Bank for £8,955 and handed it to the defendants Karachi Agent. This was the only documentary bill received from Remo Parodi. As it was drawn in favour of the plaintiff Bank, it did not in form involve a material disregard of the instructions given by the defendants to their Karachi Agent in the letter of the 21st of April above referred to, though the Karachi Agent had by his unsecured advances placed himself in the position of having to accept such documents as Parodi might offer whether or not they were really in order. This draft was forwarded together with the Bills of Lading and Invioce to the plaintiffs from Karachi with the letter of the 6th of July 1910 in which the defendants Karachi Agent stated that the draft was drawn under the credit referred to in plaintiff's telegram to the Defendants. The drawee of this draft refused acceptance at the end of July owing to default in specification of diverse qualities of goods on the Bills of Lading and for 306 sterling dead freight 637 sterling difference on freight and for missing 200 tons of rails and an excess of 200 tons on plates and angles, missing 260 tons of scrap iron on Invoices See the telegram from the Nice Bank, Ex. A. 7.

DECLINE TO ACCEPT DOCUMENTS.

The plaintiff thereupon telegraphed to the defendants that their principals declined to accept the documents as not being in accordance with the credit and that the plaintiffs held the defendants responsible. The goods were sold in Genoa and the plaintiffs have made out a statement of account upon which they claim that upwards of £6,000 is due to them by the defendants for losses incurred through breaches of duty as agents.

The following issue was tried as a preliminary Issue in the Lower Court:—"Whether by reason of the manner in which the defendant Bank understood the instructions of the Plaintiff Bank and carried those instructions, the defendant Bank has incurred any liability in law to the plaintiff Bank for any loss which may have thereafter been occasioned to it."

The learned Judge decided the issue substantially in favour of the defendants and from his decision this appeal has been preferred.

It was agreed at the hearing of this appeal that the argument should be confined first. to the question what the instructions were and secondly, whether they were tansgressed in any and if so what respect. It was agreed that the value of the goods mentioned in documents advanced against as appearing from the Invoice was £7,976, whereas the amount actually advanced to Remo Parodi was £8,955. The excess in value shown by the above figure £7,976, over the £7,612 appearing in the Invoice is due to an admitted error in the statement of the freight payable which was only 17 shillings instead of 19 shillings and this accounts for the difference of £364. It is clear upon the above figures that the advances made by the defendants were unsecured to the extent of £1024.

THE FIRST QUESTION.

The first question therefore is whether upon the true interpretation of the instructions given by the plaintiffs, all advances were to be secured by documents. The defendant's rely upon the terms of the telegram of the 28th of April which they contend authorized an advance to Parodi up to £1,500 out of £9,000 deposited by the plaintiffs upon his receipt, that is, upon his personal credit. And they contend that this left them at liberty to advance the whole remaining sum of £7500, provided that that sum was secured by shipping documents; and they say that, as in fact, the documents handed to them by Rema Parodi and attached to the documentary bill exceeded in value £7,500, they are under no liability to the plaintiffs.

PLAINTIFFS' CONTENTION.

The plaintiffs' contention is that the advance of £1,500 merely reduced the amount which Remo Parodi could thereafter claim against the whole quantities mentioned in the telegram of the 18th of April, in other words, the credit was reduced but not the security. In my opinion the plaintiffs' contention is correct. The words "you may advance Parodi £1,500 against receipt" are an authority for an anticipatory advance against the security mentioned in the telegram of the 18th of April. The receipt of Parodi would be proof of the advance but it does not follow that further sums up to £7500 should be advanced except against material showing a value of £9000 upon the basis mentioned in the telegram of the 18th. The instructions from the Nice Bank to the plaintiff with regard to £1500 state the position in different words from which the intention appears very clearly. Their cabled instructions were: "Advance telegraphically Parodi against receipt 1,500 sterling to be deducted amount credit," and in their confirming letter of the 28th the Nice Bank wrote to the plaintiffs. "The exact amount of these advances must be deducted from the total amount to be paid on the Bills of Lading." This shows that the intention of the plaintiffs was in fact that which I think was implied from the words they used. If the defendant Bank had interpreted the instructions in a sense differing from the intention of the plaintiffs and the plaintiffs' principals, they would not be liable for any loss, if their interpretation of the instructions was one of which the words were reasonably susceptible. See Ireland v. Livingstone L. R. 5, E. and I. App. But it is perfectly clear from all the documentary evidence up to the date of the demand draft upon Genoa that the defendants understood that they were advancing against one cargo of old iron of specified quantity and descriptions at specified rates and that they must show that security or consideration had been received for the whole of the amount advanced including the £1,500 according to the term of the telegram of the 18th of April, and the confirming letter of the 22nd of April. In support of this statement it is sufficient to refer to the covering letter of the 6th of July, 1910, which accompanied the shipping documents, to the terms of the demand draft to which they were attached, and to the letter from the defendants' head office in Bombay of the 7th July in which they state that their Karachi Branch had paid Remo Parvdi the equivalent of £8,955 against shipping documents.

ITEMS IN THE INVOICE.

It is not disputed that of the items in the invoice, £306 for dead freight on 360 tons and £273 out of the last item of £637 cannot in any view of the instructions be taken as consideration for an advance of those two sums and it is not disputed that the sum of £400 had not in fact been paid for advance freight. I find it difficult to understand how when 17s. per ton was shown as the freight payable in Genoa on the 15 tons it could have been believed the £400 had been paid for advance freight with which the consignee was chargeable. The shipment being the face of the credit on C. I. F. terms a duty lay on the defendants to satisfy themselves as to the amount of freight which should be deducted from the value of the goods, against which advances were made. But the neglect of the instructions given to the defendants does not end there, for it is admitted that the amount shown in the invoice, did not agree with the instructions in respect of any of the classes of iron mentioned therein, for there was a deficiency of 25 per cent. in respect of old iron rails, of 10 per cent. in respect of scrap iron and an excess of 33 per cent. in respect of plates and angles.

AN INGENIOUS DEFENCE.

The defence in respect of these variations of quantity is ingenious and even fanciful, but cannot in my opinion absolve the defendant Bank from responsibility. In considering them it must be borne in mind that Remo Parodi, as appears from his two letters above referred to, made it quite clear to the defendants' Karachi agent as well as to the Head Office in Bombay that the credit was opened for one shipment or cargo of old iron and steel, thus showing that the word 'shipment' in the letter of instructions of the plaintiffs was to be construed literally. The respondents argument which is based upon the assumption that the £1,500 was not to be secured against documents was twofold. First: It was contended that the deficiency of 260 tons of scrap iron and 200 tons old iron rails was permissible because this was an ordinary documentary credit, an incident of which according to the usage of bankrs in Bombay to that partial advances are made against proportionate values of material as shown by shipping documents and that therefore the defendant Bank could advance of less a quantity than the whole and could not make Parodi complete the whole security. But defendants' agent at Karachi did not make partial advances against proportionate values shown by shipping documents, but knowing that a whole cargo was contemplated he advanced large sums without any security taking the risk of Parodi failing to bring in the necessary documents. It would have in my opinion been simpler for the defendants to jutify the incomplete shipments by reference to Johnston v. Kershaw L.-R.-2 Ex. 82 and the passage of story referred to therein though such justification would not ultimately avail them, if I am correct, in thinking that the £1,500 was to be secured by shipping documents.

SCRAP-IRON.

Secondly: The respondents seek to justify the excess of 200 tons of iron plates and angles valued at 71, (the most expensive description of old iron mentioned in the credit) by calling evidence to prove that iron plates and angles are virtually scrap iron and that all the descriptions of old iron in the credit must have been shipped for being smelted down in Italy; therefore they say let them be classed as scrap iron valued at 55 and the security then is not only sufficient for the money advanced but also of the exact description and proportion contemplated in the credit.

Apart from the initial fallacy of assuming that £1,500 was not to be secured, the evidence shows that there are good reasons for classing iron plates and angles higher than scrap iron, this proposal of the respondents would involve the payment by the consignee for 200 tons of an expensive description which he had not agreed to take and the payment of freight on that quantity at 17s. a ton. All the shipping documents for the consignment being attached to the draft the consignee could get none of them unless he paid for all. This alone would give him a good ground for refusing to pay the plaintiff Bank and accept the documents.

In my opinion the plaintiffs' instructions were that all advances were to be covered by security of the specified descriptions vauled in the manner specified in the instructions and the instructions were transgressed by over advances against no security and by advances against security materially different from that authorized. The defendants must pay the costs of the hearing up to date and of this appeal. General costs of suit reserved.

Bachelor J. delivered a separate judgment concurring with the Chief Justice. The Hon'ble the Advocate General (for the Respondents-Defendants) applied that the suit should be placed on board for further arguing on the judgment delivered by Their Lordships. Mr. Binning (for the Appellants-Plaintiffs) said that he had no objection to the suit being placed on board again, provided it was without prejudice to Their Lordships' finding. His Lordship the Chief Justice ordered the suit to be placed on board on Tuesday.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ACQUITTED OF FORGERY.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

Pitamber Nanasa and Annaji Vithal ..... Appellants

vs. ...

The King Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. Scotson, Sessions Judge of Dhulia, who sentenced the accused to various terms of imprisonment. The accused No. 1 was found guilty of the offences of abetment of forgery, of using a forged document and of making a false claim under sections 467, 109, 471 and 209 of the I. P. Code, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 on each offence; in default to suffer further imprisonment for a further period of six months on each of the charges, the three sentences to run concurrently. The accused No. 2 was found guilty of forgery under section 467 I. P. Code, and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year.

SOLD HIS FIELD TO PAY DEBT.

This case arose in respect of a rent-note under the following circumstances:—

In the year 1893 there lived at Bodarde in Parola Peta of Khandesh, Ratan Nago and the family of Pandu Rajput cultivators. Ratan owned Survey Nos. 1, 6 and 67 and two houses. He was deeply in debt. He owed about 700 to one Purshottam Naru of Parola and was indebted to the shop of Nansa the father of Pitamber accused No. 1. He had mortgaged his three survey numbers to Purshottam. As he was being pressed for money he sold one of those fields, Survey No. 67 to Dagadu Pandu for Rs. 600 under Ex. 24 dated 12 Feb. 1892. He also passed the sale-deed by which Survey Nos. 1 and 6 purported to be sold to Nansa for Rs. 300. On this transaction he received Rs. 170 in cash and of this paid off about Rs. 100 to Purshottam and thereby entirely cleared off his (3) mortgage. It was alleged by Ratan Nago, Jaga Pandu and Purshottam Narsu that this alleged sale was already mortgaged; that Nansa refused to the mortgage but agreed that on repayment of the sum of Rs. 300 with interest in the form of rent at Rs. 50 per year the land should be returned to Ratan. Ratan paid none of the rent or interest nor did he repay any of the principal sum of Rs. 300.

SO-CALLED "RENT."

In 1895 this so-called rent for three years together with interest thereon and other incidental borrowings for cultivation also with interest, amounted to Rs. 290, and Ratan passed two bonds one for Rs. 200 and another for Rs. 100. Nothing was paid on those bonds or on the rent note or on the sale-deed. Jaga Pandu stood surety for Ratan in some of those transactions as he already held a mortgage of Rs. 400 on one of Ratan's survey numbers and his two houses. Ratan had now got into a hopeless state and it was alleged that he, Jaga Pandu and Nanasa had come to an agreement by which Jaga Pandu and his family were to take over Ratan's debts to Nanasa which now amounted to about Rs. 1,000, being Rs. 300 on the sale-deed and Rs 700 for interest and pass an instalment-bond for the amount together with *savai* to Nanasa. In consideration the two survey numbers ostensibly sold to Nanasa under Ex. 21, were to be given into the possession of Jaga Pandu and his family and to make up the price which was about Rs. 1,400. Jaga Pandu gave up his mortgage over Ratan's other survey number and his houses. The result of those arrangements was that Jaga Pandu and other members of the joint family passed the instalment bond for Rs. 1,250. The two survey numbers were delivered into the possession of Jaga Pandu. Ratan gave a *Rajinama* and Dagadu Pandu took a Kabulayat of the lands. The lands were duly entered in the Khata of Dagadu Pandu as would be seen from the copy of the village records, and Dagadu and his family thereafter remained in possession of the lands.

PITAMBER'S APPLICATION.

In 1907 Pitamber made an application to the conciliator at Parola to get possession and insure profits estimated at Rs. 100 per year of those two survey numbers 1 and 6. He supported his claim by the sale-deed Ex. 31 and a rent-note Ex. 9, purporting to have been passed to Nansa by Jaga Pandu attested by Ratan Nago and written by Annaji Vithal accused No. 3. It was in respect of this rent-note that this case had arisen, for Jaga Pandu declared that he never executed it and Ratan Nago declared that he never attested that. Mansing Dagadu or some other member of the family asked for copies of the documents on which Pitamber based his claim, but they were refused on the ground that it was not the conciliator's custom to give copies. They did not appear in answer to the summons and so a certificate was given to Pitamber. He took no step on that certificate but waited until 1910, when he obtained a fresh certificate; on that he filed a suit in the Court of the Sub-Judge at Amalner for possession of Survey Nos. 1 and 6. The Sub-Judged dismissed the suit holding that the rent-note was a forgery and afterwards issued notice to Pitamber Nanasa and Annaji Vithal and Vedusa Ramjisa, calling upon them to appear out and show cause why steps should not be taken under Section 476 I. P. Code. They appeared and the Sub-Judge being of opinion that a *prima facie* case had been made out sent the accused for their trial to the Sessions Court.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Counsel acquitted the accused and ordered that the fine, it paid, may be refunded.

Mr. Binning instructed by Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared on behalf of the appellants.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown. Mr. W. B. Pradhan appeared for the complainant.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.)

BAI NAVAJBAI *v.* RATANJI EDULJI AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. M. S. Advani, District Judge of Surat, who directed to issue Letters of Administration to the petitioner on her furnishing a security for Rs. 12,000. The petitioner prayed that letters of Administration to the property of the deceased Shapurji Khorsetji Aradhwala, with the will, or in other words the declaration made by the said deceased for his share in the Provident Fund of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway Company should be granted to her.

The opponents did not object to the Letters of Administration being granted to the petitioner but they asked that a security should be taken from her for the protection of their interests.

On the other hand it was urged by the petitioner that no security should be taken from her as she was entitled to the major portion of the estate by virtue of the declaration made by her deceased husband in the office of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

Mr. Advani in his order said that in a case like the present it was extremely desirable that a security should be taken as the interests of a grandson were involved, who was a minor. He therefore directed that Letters of Administration should be issued to the petitioner on her furnishing a security for Rs. 12,000.

AMOUNT OF SECURITY EXCESSIVE.

Mr. Govindlal Thakore, who, appeared on behalf of the appellant said that the Lower Court was wrong in not granting the appellant Letters of Administration with the will annexed. It should have held that Exhibit 19 was the duly executed will of the deceased and should have proceeded to grant the appellant relief on that footing. No security should have been demanded from the appellant as regards the property covered by his will, to which the appellant was entitled under the terms of the will. The amount of the bond was excessive in view of the circumstance that the appellant was the widow of the deceased and was as such entitled to a larger share in the property than any of the respondents.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, granted the Letters of Administration with the will annexed to the appellant. The appellant was ordered to furnish a security for Rs. 4,000.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 26TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.
For Judgment.

666-11—Jam R. and D. Sadda Pauna and Co., a firm v Shivnarayen Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis & G. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke. Chitnis M & K. Part Heard. 26-8-13.

1276-12— Chitnis M & K. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil & anr. Subnis & G. Part Heard 26-8-13.

1080-09—Mirza M. and M. Rustomji Byramji Chokshi v Bejonji Byramji Chokshi and ors. Jeh G. and B. Mehta and D.

1319-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Nivabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Cofl Ld. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Gods Bazaar Co. Ld. Payne & Co.

355-11—Payne and Co., The Advocate-& ors. v. Memraj Malsey & anr. Ardeshir H W & Co.

347-12—Malvi H M & R. Laxmibai Widow & ors. v. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy. Payne & Co.

335-11—Payne and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Shroff D. and D.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H D & Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R K & Co. Bai Jiwanai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji R & C. for a pauper. Edgelow G W & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai. Tyabji D & Co.

939-12—Smethem B & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G & Co. Purkha Dolla & Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally & ors. Patell & E. Man. J H & Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J & M. Gulam Hoosein Bandeally Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhaishanker K & G. for further hearing.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P. Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash & anr. v. The Hon'ble the Advocate-Genl. of Bombay. Wadia G & Co., Dastur & Co.

O. S. 769-13—Khambatha & Co. Sonabai Widow v. Shapurji Framji Karanja & ors. Khambatha & Co. Bicknell R & Co. 21-8-13.

498-13—Dikshit & P. Magonlla Ranchod & ors. v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Manecklal & T.

390-13—Little & Co. Messrs. Weld & Co. a firm v. Girdharilal Narayandas. Tyabji D & Co.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Co. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rojario Mathaias de Silva alias Rogers Mathaias de Silva & ors. Patell & E G. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E G. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rogers Mathaias de Silva & ors. Patell & E G. Bhimji & Co.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

September 25th.

S. S. Dumra	Burbridge	Busreh via Karachi
S. S. Ninive	Fey	Hamburg
S. S. Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta
S. S. Koweit	Brewis	Jeddah
R J M S Northbrook	Com r. Gardner	Rangoon
S. S. Saaid	Bousfield	Mahmerrah

The fallowing vessels began to load on Thursday.—

Steamer	Trifels	for	Mamagoa
"	Ariosto	for	Hull etc.

THURSDAY, September 25th 1913.

P. DOCK

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
A	Vorwaerts	Clienak	A. L. S. N. & Co
B.	Nordmark	Lining	W. & A. G. & Co.
C & R	Risalder	Tomos	T. M. & Co.
D. & E.	City of Colombo	Hamaford	K. N. & Co.
F.	Ariosto	Booth	J. F. & Co
G.	Indravati	Esmail	B. S. N. & Co.
H.	Kirkee	Currie	Ralli Bros.
M.	Subedar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co.
N.	Strathmore	MacMahon	J. F. & Co.
P.	Itonus	Piegott	M. M. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1.	Clan Lindsay	Scotland	J. F. & Co
2.	Circassia	McLean	W. & A. G. & Co
4.	Inverkip	Glasson	F. M. & Co
5.	Ehrenfels	Weyhansen	W. & A. G. & Co.
6	Caspian	Wright	J. M. & Co
7.	Bulgarian Prince	Danny	J. M & Co.
8.	Gebloux	Gillamber	A. L. S.N. & Co.
9	Sutton Hall	Jenkins	K. N. & Co.
10 & 11.	Monarch	Clare	W. & A G. & Co
12 & 13.	Egypt	Summers	P. & O. S. N. Co.
15	Coboto	Pelligrin	V. S. N. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Indravati	Esmail	B. S. N. & Co.

H. W. V. D.

Linga	Penny	M. M. & Co

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Koweit:—The Arab steamer Koweit, 2336 tons, Captain W. Brewis, sailed on Thursday for Jeddah, with ballast and 1,118 pilgrims.

S. S. Saaid:—The steamer Saaid, 157 tons, Captain D. Bousfield, sailed on Thursday for Mahmerrah with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alfeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co.
Aleppo	Jones	J. F. & Co.
Aviemoor	Koefod	T. Jiwandas.
Budrie	Fisher	Arab Stmrs. Co.
Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co.
Dargin	Donovan	
Geddington Court	Gleghow	P. & O. S. N. Co
Galaval	Scearf	A. G. & Co
Hoselnee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Istrar	Jacob	T. M. & Co
Israrnt	Hugnes	T. M. & Co.
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co.
Kola	Milnert	M. H. & Co.
Pentakota	Stewarr	M. Mi & Co,
Stratngary	Nem	W. & A. G. & Co.
schwarzenfels	Ketnwien	T. M. & Co.
Scnwedagon	Creagn	A. B. P. & Co.
Sutherland	Longstaff	The Bombay Co.
Trifels	Eggert	M & a. Y. & Co.

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 24th September 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

HOWRAH ARMS ACT CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

Judgment was to-day reserved in the Howrah Arms Act case in which Narendranath Bannerjee is charged with being in possession of a quantity of arms in contravention of the Act. A man from Messrs. Lyon and Lyon said that all the seven revolvers were out of order and five were beyond redemption. Examined on behalf of the defence, he stated that the revolvers would cost a lot to repair. Cross-examined, he admitted he had had no mechanical training. The prosecution contended that only one of the revolvers was out of order.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT SAID, Sept. 25.

The P. and O. "Persia," to-day, shipped £4,100 gold for India.

REFORM IN ARMENIA.

POWERS AND THE PORTE.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

A correspondent writes to the "Daily Telegraph":—

Besides the pourparlers which for some time have been in progress between the Ottoman Government and several of the Great Powers, with a view to securing to the former the services of European officials—administrators, financial experts, gendarmerie officers, &c.—who would be employed in carrying out the so-called reform in the administration of Asiatic Turkey, other negotiations have been initiated with Armenia as their special objective.

Since last autumn there have been many signs that the Armenian question is about to be reopened. The movement of protest against the Government of Constantinople, now in course of development, is probably more serious than in the critical years of 1894-96. Then the Armenians stood up against the Hamidian terrorism, and their rising was of a revolutionary character. It was thought that a change in the governmental methods at Constantinople would be sufficient to quell it. To-day, following upon the revolution of July, 1908, the most drastic changes ever dreamed of have been brought about in the personnel and the professed political ideas of the central government. In spite of that fact, the Armenians realise that they are not better off than at the time of the old regime, and that no amelioration coming from within the Empire is to be expected.

"SEPARATION" AS MOTTO.

Consequently, if no remedy is forthcoming quickly, their motto will become before long "Separation." The grievances of their nation are no longer expressed in a disorderly manner by revolutionary leaders and by revolutionary exploits; they are uttered by their official leaders, the Catholicos who resides at Etchmiatzin (on Russian soil) and acts at Constantinople through the agency of the Armenian Patriarch and of the National Assembly. It will be easily understood that the measure of support which these moderate men or bodies are finding in the European chancelleries is greater than was received eighteen years ago by the revolutionary leaders.

Already a new fact of considerable importance has occurred: the reconciliation of the Armenians with Russia. For the last seven years Prince Vorontzoff-Dachkoff, the Viceroy of the Trans-Caucasian region, has been consistently working to gain the sympathy of the 1,600,000 Armenians who live under his government. Last summer the Catholicos himself went to St. Petersburg, and received at the hands of the Tsar the highest Russian Order. All the vestiges of the fierce persecution of 1906 have been wiped out. The churches and religious properties have been restored to their lawful owners, the establishment of Armenian societies is authorised, the publication of Armenian books and papers encouraged, &c.

A SOLID FRONT.

In short, whereas eighteen years ago the Armenian movement lacked organisation, purpose, leaders, and strong support from outside, whereas it encountered the veiled opposition of the Russian Chancellor, Prince Lobanoff, who feared the idea of an Armenian Bulgaria interposing herself between Russia and the Southern Sea—to-day the Ottoman Government is confronted with a solid mass of three millions of people, half of them living on its own territories, extending from the region of Adana to the Russian Trans-Caucasus, all of them claiming guaranteed reforms, united under the guidance of the Catholicos, the Patriarch, and the National Assembly, and supported by powerful Russia. Such is the change which has taken place.

The main claim put forward by the Armenians aims at the granting by the central Government of effective guarantees against the attacks of the Kurdish populations, as well as the application of a system of decentralisation and of local autonomy. Last autumn the first steps were taken by the Patriarch, but no result was obtained, and the Patriarch sent in his resignation as a protest. Last May the National Assembly forwarded a memorandum urging upon the Turkish Cabinet the necessity of action. The reply returned by Mahmoud Shefket Pasha was: "In order to repel the incursion of the Kurds we want both men and money. As long as the Balkan situation has not been settled, we cannot divert our resources from Europe," &c. To wait again. That is the only word that has ever come from Constantinople.

RUSSIA'S INTERVENTION.

It is in these circumstances that the interference of Russia occurred. On June 7, Sazoneff took the initiative by asking the Cabinets to entrust their Ambassadors in Constantinople with the drafting of a scheme of reforms, based upon the memorandum of May 11, 1895, which was elaborated by the then French, Russian, and British Ambassadors, and which, from lack of sufficient support by the Powers, was never put into operation. Organisa-

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, 2, BEAT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, 1.

A very even game was seen yesterday when the Bombay Gymkhana beat the G. I. P. Railway by the odd goal in three. The latter were first to score, but the former drew level with a-penalty before half time. A draw was likely till close on fully time but Barrett put through the winning goal after a good individual effort. The margin was a fair indication of the general play, both sides turning out a full team but not as strongly represented as they might have been. On both sides the forwards were rather weak near goal, but Barrett and Adams and Atkinson and Bamber, played well on their respective sides, both Muir and Rollo strong at half, also Wyatt, a new Railway supporter. Neither goalkeeper could have saved any of the goals and the backs tackled well, both sets given a busy time—the Railway making a mistake in taking Eagle from there to forward, where he tries to use his weight too much. Interest was well sustained, the deciding goal, as mentioned, going in very late in the game.

THE PLAY.

Starting five minutes late, the G. I. P. kicked off from the Band Stand end and rushed to the '25'. Forcing a corner, Brian shot narrowly to the left. A visit was paid to each end, a shot by Bamber saved, then Bartlett put in a good run and gave across to Adams, but Eagle just got to him as he shot, Kilby then sending wide. Coming back, Jackson centred into the goal mouth to Bamber. Begbie got there at the same time, but the shot went through off him and thus gave Waldron no chance.

Keeping up the pressure, Bamber was off-side, Reynolds then shooting wide. The ball went the other end mainly through Bartlett, from whose pass Barrett missed a great chance. In clearing, Wyatt was pulled up for foul and a penalty awarded, with which Adams gave Dawson no hope of saving.

Play went back to the Railway end, Barrett off-side from a pass by Kilby, and at the other end Begbie cleared from Bamber. From this, Bartlett took a long shot, as did Rollo later, but wide. The Railway were up for some time till Adams put in a fine run, passed Eagle but was beaten for pace. Bennett coming in, Adams was charged over and momentarily winded. He next lobbed up well, but the ball bounced well for Bennett, who cleared as Barrett rushed. Peel and Bamber did well the other end, forcing a corner. This was cleared, and a shot by Peel went to the left. Eagle, who had come up forward was justly penalised for fauling Rollo. Shortly after half time arrived.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ..... 1 goal.
G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... 1 goal.

The first item on remaining was a run by Jackson, who gave to Eagle, but Begbie cleared very well, Jaeger getting away gave to Adams, who put in a nice run but was once more winded when tackled by Brian. Each end was visited, Reynolds off-side and Muir handling. For the Gymkhana, Evans centred well to Barrett, but Dawson fisted out well, the pressure kept up by a free against Reynolds, but Jaeger was off-side. Coming back, Kilby's shot was saved and Rollo sent over. They were hard at it but could not get through, then Eagle forced a corner, from which Muir shot wide, and a moment later Eagle lost a great chance. Adams and Evans forced Bennett to concede a corner, Bamber nearly heading into his own goal. Simmonds cleared twice when the Railway pressed, Adams off-side and Jaeger shot wide. Barilett centred well, Dawson fisting away as Jaeger ran in. Dawson next cleared from Barrett, but was pulled up for 'carrying,' but the free was too close in to do good. At the other end Jackson put in a good run, but Waldron saved the shot and Peel was wide. Simmonds was forced to a corner, but the kick was bad. During mid-field play, Rollo gave up to Barrett, who got through and shot as he was tackled into the left corner cleverly.

Soon after, Eagle was dangerous but Simmonds got it away, and a run up by the Gymkhana saw Evans shoot across, Bartlett also wide as full time arrived.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ..... 2 goals.
G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... 1 goal.

G. I. P. Railway:—Dawson, (goal); Eagle and Bennett, (backs); Wyatt, Muir and Brian, (halves); Jackson, Atkinson, Bamber, Peel and Reynolds, (forwards).

Bombay Gymkhana:—Waldron, (goal); Begbie and Simmonds, (backs); Kilby, Rollo and Waddams, (halves); Evans, Bartlett, Barrett, Adams and Jaeger, (forwards).

Referee:—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL SCOTS DRAW AGAIN WITH KING'S ROYAL RIFLES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The draw between the Royal Scots and the 3rd King's Rifles was played of this morning in the Durand Football Tournament.

The Royal Scots had three changes in their team but the King's had the same eleven out. Both teams were again fairly well matched, and another draw resulted, this time there being no score at all. Both sides had chances of scoring but threw them away through over-excitement.

Both the goalkeepers showed up well. Haley of the King's did better than Johnston of the Scots, having more difficult shots to save.

The backs of the King's defended excellently.

The Scots had practically an open goal in the first half but sent right into Haley. In the second half the King's also missed an easy chance of scoring and winning the game.

The match will be replayed to-morrow evening.

SECOND ROUND.

The second round of the Durand Football Tournament was continued this evening, two more matches being played.

The first game was between the North-Western Railway Volunteers and the Lancashire Fusiliers, (last year's runners-up). A good game was witnessed during which the Volunteers had the entire civilian support. The game was contested right through and the result was uncertain until the end. Upto the very last the ball was continually travelling up and down. The Lanc's forwards, were much the better in front of goal, but the Volunteers' defence was very good. The Volunteers had very many chances of scoring, but lacked finish.

Half way through the first half the Lancs got a goal, the Volunteers' goalkeeper, got the sun in his eyes and fisted the ball into Gambles, the Lanc's centre forward who put the ball through from close range. The Volunteers tried hard to equalise but failed immediately.

On restarting, the Volunteers got away and Smith scoring, they equalised. Four minutes later, through some faulty play on the part of the Volunteers' backs, Baison centred from line and Southern being unmarked put in the winning goal, the Volunteers goalkeeper rushing out. From this to the end it was a ding-dong a struggle, the Volunteers trying hard to equalise. Many good chances were thrown away, and the game ended without any addition to the score. Result, Lancashire Fusiliers 2 goals, N. W. Railway Volunteers 1 goal.

The teams were:—

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.—(goal) Williams, (backs) Sweeny and Hefferman, (halves) Gore, Stockton and Walker, (forwards) Sprigg, Southern, Gamles, Kavanagh and Baison.

N. W. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.—(goal) Byrne, (backs) Crabson and Crunden, (halves) Mollett, L. A. Smith and Gardner, (forwards), Vivian Shaw, L. H. Smith, Flatman and Morris.

Referee.—Captain Impey.

The second game which was between the King's Own and the Durham Light Infantry, was very fast but not very interesting. The King's were the superior team and scored three goals in the first half, Camm, Dun and Rasny, doing the scoring. In the second half the King's Own slacked off and let Durhams have a goal. They did not trouble to add to their own score and so eventually won by 3 goals to 1.

CRICKET AT BULSAR.

BULSAR RY. GYMKHANA v. SURAT CITY.

An interesting cricket match was played at Bulsar on Sunday last between the Bulsar Railway Gymkhana and the Surat city club. The Railway Gymkhana took first service at the wickets and scored 64 runs to which Messrs. Maganlal, Jamsedji and Bhimbhai contributed 21, 12 and 11 respectively. Messrs. G. C. Desai and Tarkas bowled well for the visitors capturing 5 wickets each. The visitors then went in to bat and two or three of their best men were dismissed easily. They lost 5 wickets for 27 runs only and matters looked gloomy for them but with the partnership of Messrs. C. D. Clerk and Tarkas, who played a cautions game, the prospects were changed and they ran up a total of 138 runs, to which Messrs. Clerk, Tarkas, Bookza, Esoofbhai and Chhotabhai contributed 29, 33, 19, 11 and 11, respectively. Mr. Jani bowled well for the Bulsar team, capturing 6 wickets for 40 runs. In their second venture, the Bulsar Railway Gymkhana could only score 5 runs, Messrs. Jamsedji and Balvantrai scoring 19 and 10 respetively. Messrs. Mehta and Clerk for the Surat team bowled well in the second innings capturing 4 wickets each for 23 and 29 runs respectively. The match thus resulted in a win for the Surat City Club by an innings and 10 runs.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

During the cold weather the commerce and industry department will follow the practice of last year. The bulk of the office will remain at Simla while the Commerce member, the secretary of the department and one of the under secretaries will go down to Delhi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

Lieut. J. C. John I.M.S., has been appointed a Specialist in Ophthalmology with effect from 19th September, 1913.

It is notified for the information of all concerned that a class for the instruction of Royal Engineer Officers on the Indian establishment will not be assembled at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, during 1914.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

A very large entry of 44 was received for the junior scratch competition which was played off on Wednesday and Thursday morning, conditions being against "Bogey" over eighteen holes, nine on Wednesday and nine on Thursday. As a result of the first day's play Skelton headed the list with an excellent return 4 up on "Bogey" the next best card coming from Jackson who was two up while Hollinghurst and Longbottom tied for third place one up. Of these four Longbottom came to grief on the next round, returned a card five down but Skelton continued to play steadily and although being one down at the end of the nine holes won first prize with a return of 3 up on the eighteen holes. Jackson was also not in such good form as on the first day and was two down but tied for second place with Hollinghurst and Clapham all three being all square with "Bogey". Clapham was one down on the first day but improved considerably on this and was one up on the following morning. East made the beat return on Thursday being two up but had sent in a card 4 down on the first morning.

RESULT.

J. H. Skelton, 3 up.
E. R. H. Jackson, all square.
F. Hollinghurst, all square.
A. L. Clapham, all square.
J. Hibbertson, 1 down.
A. C. Owen, 2 down.
F. A. H. East, 2 down.
J. Longbottom, 4 down.
M. D. Crichton, 5 down.
D. Harrington, 5 down.
W. H. Hughes, 6 down.
G. M. Hossack, 6 down.
G. A. Johnson, 6 down.
A. Sherston Baker, 6 down.
R. Cook, 7 down.
J. T. Burge, 7 down.
W. J. Nicoll, 7 down.
L. Margoliouth, 10 down.
W. J. Burrows, 10 down.
S. Gaddum, 12 down.
R. F. R. Cooke, 13 down.

A POONA PRIZE GIVING.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 25.

The annual prize giving of St. Mary's High School, took place this evening in presence of a large number of parents and friends of the scholars. Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presided.

The annual report which was read by Rev. Arnould, Chaplain of St. Mary's showed that there were 122 girls on the rolls. Among their achievements it was recorded that out of 16 candidates presented for Cambridge Local Examinations, 14 passed and three obtained 3rd class Honours, 17 candidates were presented for Trinity College Music Examination, all of whom passed, 8 obtaining Honours. In addition to the usual curriculum it pointed out that girls are taught practical cookery and physical drill.

Mrs. Hill distributed the prizes to the successful scholars at conclusion of which Hon. Mr. Hill briefly addressed those present.

MR. JUSTICE SHAH ENTERTAINED

PRIZEGIVING AT HINDU GYMKHANA.

The Hindu Gymkhana yesterday entertained Mr. Justice Lallubhai Shah at an evening party on his elevation to the Bench of the Bombay High Court. The gathering included many leading Hindus and was presided over by Sir Jagmohandas Varjeevandas, Vice-President of the Gymkhana. The occasion was availed of for the giving away of prizes to the members of the Hindu team who played during the recent cricket carnival, by Mr. Justice Shah.

Sir Jagmohandas, in offering their felicitations to the guest of the evening on the high honour conferred upon him by Government, said that it was a matter of great pride to the Gymkhana that no less than four of its members had been selected for High Court judgeships. Sir Jagmohandas expressed his satisfaction at the performance of the team in the last quadrangular cricket contest. If their players would harden their nerves and improve their fielding he hoped that they would at no distant date achieve the honour of winning the championship.

Mr. Justice Shah in thanking the members for their entertainment said that the fact that he was occupying his predecessors' seat did not endow him with their ability. Though during recent years he had not been able to take a very active interest in the Hindu Gymkhana on account of other pressing calls his interest in the institution had not diminished. The progress of the institution had been fairly steady and he was of opinion that it was destined to play a prominent part in the physical development of the Hindu community. He wished all prosperity and success to the Gymkhana.

Mr. Justice Shah then gave away the prizes, Messrs. Deodher and Vithal received no less than six prizes in the shape of bats, cash, gold watches and silver cups. The Sir Jagmohandas medal for general proficiency was awarded to Mr. Sempre. Mr. T. N. Javeri. gave away prizes of the total sum of Rs. 120 to Messrs. Vithal, Deodher, Chandarana, Sempre and Talpade. Mr. Goradia distributed a similar amount among Messrs. Vithal, Deodher, Chandarana, Divekar and Talpade.

The gathering then dispersed.

MAIDAN ESPLANADE

PROPOSED ENCROACHMENT.

PETITION TO SHERIFF.

Public feeling is very strongly aroused on the question of the proposed erection of a building for the temporary Small Causes Court on the Esplanade Maidan, and a petition is being circulated for signatures,—and is being widely signed,—calling upon the Sheriff of Bombay to call a public meeting to protest against the encroachment.

A "Chronicle" representative who made enquiries at the offices of the Public Works Department ascertained that the building, although a temporary one, would, according to the scheme, be composed of stone and would to a great extent lack that uncouth appearance which is the objection to temporary structures in general. The walls would be built of thin bricks, the floor would be laid with Shahabad stone and the roofing would be of corrugated iron with glass tile inserted for the admission of light. This building it is proposed to erect on the side facing he Naive Infanry Lines. It is planned to occupy one story only and would be 245 feet in length and 85 feet in breadth. In addition to this a godown measuring 40 by 25 feet for the purposes of storing attached property is included in the scheme. The Public Works Department authorities have not yet submitted the scheme for the Governor's approval and it is no way definitely approved. Their opinion appears to be that the suggested encroachment, which is only temporary and is utilitarian in its aim, could hardly be regarded by the public as a serious interference with their rights, especially as the position of the ground is in the proximity of the two large wells on that part of the Maidan. In regard to the cost of the proposed building the Public Works Department have chosen materials which can be disposed of after the structure has been taken down.

CITIZENS' PROTEST.

On the other hand the voice of the citizens has been raised and for the past ten days the protests which have appeared in the columns of the press show that there is a strong feeling of dissent in regard to the proposal of Government. Mr. H. R. Greaves, the Sheriff of Bombay, was approached in regard to the matter by some upholders of civic rights and a petition has been drawn up which is being circulated among citizens of all communities for signatnre, which protests against the proposal and asks the Sheriff to convence a public meeting whereat the protest made known as being the desire of a reasonable majority of Bombay residents. The petition is still in the course of circulation and will not be ready for presentation to the Sheriff for some days. There is, however, no immediate liklihood of the matter being proceeded with for some time at least.

At a Committee meeting of the Bombay Branch of the European Defence Association held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday evening, with the Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong in the chair, it was decided to send the following telegram to the Chief Secretary, Bombay Government Poona, regarding the alleged intention of Government to a erect a building for Small Causes' Court in the Maidan.

"The Committee of the European Defence Association (Bombay Branch) have heard with much concern of the the publicly reported intention of Government to take up a portion of the Maidan for erecting a building for the Small Causes' Court. In view of the paucity of open spaces available for recreation and for the increasing and universally recognised necessity for further provision in this respect, the committee trust that there is no foundation for the report and suggest, with the view of allaying public apprehension on this point, that some unqualified repudiation of any such intention should be forwith published."

BRANCH RAILWAY AND ROLLING STOCK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

Sanction has been accorded to a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Bengal Dooars Railway Company, for two branch lines of railway on the metre-gauge from Patgram station on the Bengal Dooars Railway to Mathabhanga, and from Patgram station to Mekliganj, a total distance of about 20 miles. This survey will be known as the Patgram-Mathabhanga and Patgram-Mekliganj Railway Survey.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of the following additional rolling stock for the South Indian Railway during 1914-15:—(1) 50 bogie covered goods wagons (2) 5 Brake Vans (3) 25 Street-covered goods wagons (4) 9 Street open goods wagons.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

Capt. V. A. S. Keighley arrived at Viceregal Lodge yesterday as a guest of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

The Nawab of Rampur and Sahib Zada Abdul Sammad Khan left Viceregal Lodge this morning.

"HARD AND DISGRACEFUL" CASE.

BOARDING HOUSE KEEPER'S TROUBLES,

FINED 4 AS FOR TECHNICAL OFFENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Henry Taylor, who told His Worship at one time that he was a jockey latterly and at another that he had been a shed master at the B. E. School and he had left that post at the suggestion of his brother and was now unemployed, had obtained a summons against Mrs. Pentasi, a boarding house-keeper on charges of levying illegal distress and wrongful restraint of goods.

The accused, on being asked to plead, stated to the Court that she had restrained the goods but she had good grounds for doing so. On 11th July last, the complainant came with his brother, who is a jockey by profession, and engaged a room for Rs. 115 per month. She asked for the money in advance but the complainant said he would pay at the end of the month. After the month was over she asked for money and she was told to wait and the complainant stayed another month. In all she waited for two months and five days and he had not paid a penny. Her bill came to Rs. 249-12. She was a poor widow and lived by keeping a boarding house and could not afford to lose this sum. She, therefore, detained two small boxes belonging to the complainant.

The complainant was then examined. He said on the morning of the 11th July, he accompanied his brother to the lady's house and his brother engaged the room for him. His brother told him that he was going to Colombo and he would send the money after the first month expired, At the suggestion of the accused, he wrote to his brother at the end of the month and he got a reply on the 13th August in which it was stated that the money would be wired on the 17th or the 18th. He had shown that letter to the accused. The money did not arrive and he stopped there till the 11th instant. On the 11th, the accused told him that his brother had come to Bombay on his way to Poona and that she had spoken to him and asked him to see his brother. He accordingly went to Poona and met his brother, who told him that he had not any money to spare then, but would give him some as soon as possible. He came back and left the accused's house on the 16th. On the morning of the 17th, when he went to the accused's house, he found his boxes packed up and removed from his room. He told her he had no other clothes to change. On the 18th, he went back and asked her to come to some settlement and she agreed to take an "I. O. U." for three months and told him to take away his things the same evening. He went back the next morning and asked for the articles but she refused. He asked for a change, but she did not allow that too. He then consulted Mr. Guider, who advised him to go to the Court.

To His Worship, he stated that he had been doing nothing since the 11th July. Before that he was a jockey. He then said he had been a shed master in the B. E. School at the suggestion of his brother, who had something in view, but that fell through. Consequently he looked to his brother for money. He had attempted to get work and was now expecting an appointment.

The accused stated that she had agreed to give a month's time but as she did not know to read or write English, the complainant wrote out three months and when she got that read she kept back the articles. She had even proposed that the complainant should pay her Rs. 100 and take away his articles pass a note for the rest but he did not do that too. The complainant's brother had promissed her on the 28th August to pay her on the 30th of that month but she had not seen a penny yet. She did not known the British law as she was a foreigners and she was prepared to return the articles if His Worship so directed. She was a poor widow and would not afford to lose this money.

His Worship in disposing of the case said this seemed to him to be a very hard case. The lady had been keeping a boarding house and the complainant had boarded there for a long time. Admittedly not a penny had been paid to her and a sum of Rs. 249-12 was due to her. When the complainant left, the lady took his two trunks and kept them. There was no lien on the property and the lady should have gone to the Small Causes Court. She had however committed a technical offence and taking all the circumstances of the case, which His Worship characterised as a hard and disgraceful case, and bearing in mind that the accused had been victimised and the complainant had lived on her, His Worship fined the accused four annas. The property was ordered to be returned to the complainant.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

EUROPEAN WITH SEVERAL ALIASES.

FRENCH WOMAN'S COMPLAINT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, began the hearing of the case in which Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., charged Capt. Harrison alias Captain Elton alias the Hon. N. Stokes with cheating a French woman named Germanine Maxe in respect of various sums of money aggregating Rs. 480.

Superintendent Sullivan conducted the prosecution; the accused was undefended.

Mr. Sullivan, in opening the case for the prosecution, said in February last houses of ill-repute were closed at Colombo and the complainant went to Madras on the 9th of that month and put up at the Clarence Hotel. There she made the acquaintance of the accused, who represented to her that he was an officer of the Royal Artillery, that his regiment was stationed in South Africa and that he was out in India on furlough. The complainant believed these representations which were confirmed when she read the name "Capt. Harrison" on one of his trunks. The accused was apparently hard pressed for money and on his representing to her that he was an army officer,—which the prosecution now said was untrue,—and that he would be shortly receiving money, she lent him some money. The friendship grew closer and at the accused's suggestion the two went to live in a better hotel where the complainant paid Rs. 20 a day for both of them After some time, her money was coming to an end and both went back to the Hotel Clarence, where the charges per day for both of them were Rs. 8. One evening the accused went to the complainant and told her that he had Rs. 100 with him and suggested that they should leave for Pondicherry. The complainant agreed and the two reached that city where they met two men named Sam Grabelsky and Chaim Grabelsky, both of whom were under deportation orders from the British territories as men mixed up with women of ill-repute coming out here. In Pondicherry, the two put up at the Hotel D'Europe and the bills of both of them were paid by the complainant who had managed to raise some money on the jewellery that she possessed. There also the accused borrowed some money from her saying he was to receive money from is mother in England and at that time promised to keep her with him when he went back to his regiment in Africa. After some time the accused sent her back to Madras this time to a house of ill-repute. She stayed in Madras for twenty days and then went back to Pondicherry, where she stayed in hospital for eight days. During that period she pledged her luggage and from the monies received she paid her and the accused's expenses. The accused and Grabelsky brothers then advised her to go to Bombay and the accused gave her the address of a house of ill-fame here. She was asked to raise monies in Bombay and after arriving here, the complainant borrowed money from the keeper of the house and sent a telegraphic money order of Rs. 360 to the accused. The accused then continued to write letters to her daily in which he made many false representations such as that his solicitors had mortgaged his properties in England and that he would receive £500 within a short time.

Mr. Sullivan said that this Worship would imagine that living as he was on monies supplied by the complainant he would be living in bounds but that was not so and in Pondicherry he was driving in carriages and so on. Some time after the complainant had sent him the money, the lady from whom she had borrowed the money became inquisitive and on learning the facts she advised her to go to the police. The complainant then lodged her complaint and they applied for extradition and this Worship was pleased to issue a warrant and the accused was arrested. The accused had pledged all the complainant's articles but in course of a search several things belonging to the complainant were found including a rich clock, which he produced in Court.

The complainant was then examined as a witness by Mr. Sullivan. As she spoke in French, Mr. Erachsji Rustomji Sahirar, a French scholar, was appointed special interpreter. She said that she believed the accused when he told her at Madras that he was a captain in the Royal Artillery. She then narrated the story as given by Mr. Sullivan and said when she came to Bombay, she sent a telegraphic order of Rs. 360 to the accused. She then received letters from him daily. She produced these letters. Mr. Sullivan read several passages from these letters which he said contained the false representations. The witness said that believing in these statements she sent more money to the accused.

Some more letters were being produced, when further hearing of the case was adjourned.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Delhi wired yesterday:—The 29 up passenger train was derailed at 2-10 a.m., on the 25th instant between Baragudha and Sirsa stations. Seven coaches were derailed and transhipment is being effected. The lines will probably be cleared by to-morrow morning. There was no injury to passengers.

MR. CLARK AT CAWNPORE.

NEEDS OF UPPER INDIA CHAMBER.

IMPERIAL REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 25.

The report of an important meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, with Hon. Mr. W. S. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry which was held in Cawnpore on 30th August, B. R. Briscoe vice President of the Chamber being in the chair, has just been issued.

The first question discussed was the appointment of a whole time Provincial Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, in special connection with the needs created by the new Indian Companies Act. The views of the Chamber were that there would be sufficient work for a whole-time officer, and that the Chamber considers the appointment of such an officer imperative; the qualifications necessary being commercial experience and business training combined with professional knowledge of commercial law, such as would be available in a chartered accountant or a solicitor.

The members of the Chamber also stuck to their former position, that there should be uniformity of procedure throughout the country and that there should be one controlling authority for the disposal of actions arising out of breaches of the law. The Committee therefore advocated the creation of an office of Imperial Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, to be filled preferably by an officer of the English Board of Trade. Mr. Clark said that he agreed generally with the Chamber as to the qualifications desirable, for the post of Provincial Registrars, but feared he could hold out no immediate hopes of an appointment of an Imperial Registrar but the Government would bear in mind the Chamber's recommendation. In the meantime, the Department of Commerce and Industry afforded a central co-ordinative authority which for the present at least would to some extent take the place of an Imperial Registrar.

TWO MAILS A WEEK.

The next subject dealt with the question of the Eastern Mail Service Contract. The Chamber it was pointed out have long regarded the present weekly service of mails as utterly insufficient for the needs of the country, as handicapping the import and export trade and as being in general archaic and out of date. The Chamber desired, therefore, to record with the utmost emphasis their opinion that the introduction of a bi-weekly mail service was imperatively needed. They did not wish to express an opinion as to how such a service should be arranged, but they expressed the view that any renewed contract should stipulate for such acceleration in speed as may reasonably be demanded consistently with the recent general improvement in the speed of steamships.

In discussing the question, the Hon. Mr. Clark said that there appeared to be some divergence of opinion on the merits of a bi-weekly service in Bombay. For instance, while it was probable that eventually opinion would favour a bi-weekly service the banking interest seemed inclined to oppose it. In Calcutta, more stress was laid on an acceleration of speed to 20 knots. This would be more costly than a bi-weekly service as it would practically necessiate a new fleet of steamships. Mr. Clark continued that he had heard much said of the advantages which would accrue to trade from a bi-weekly service, but he would be glad to hear more precisely what these advantages would be, in view of the large amount of business done by cable.

BOMBAY'S EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES.

The Chairman said that amongst other reasons it was obvious that the Indian mails were fast outgrowing the capacity of a single mail steamer, which also carried passengers. All these difficulties would be removed by a bi-weekly service. The Chairman also remarked that Bombay had exceptional advantages under the present service which the rest of India did not share. This advantage was to be found in the fact that since the incoming mail arrived on Friday morning and the out-going mail left on Saturday, emergent matters could be dealt with immediately on receipt and replies despatched by next day's mail, thus gaining a whole week over the rest of India.

A member enquired whether in the event of the Government of India recommending a bi-weekly service their recommendation would have weight with the Postmaster General.

On this point Mr. Clark could say no more than that he hoped so and that he was sure that His Majesty's Government would give sympathetic consideration to India.

Other subjects which were discussed at the meeting related to a Railway contract conditions, tenders for the supply of Government stores to Military Department, Railway strikes and the levy of Customs Duty on certain portions of machines or plant.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Chairman thanked Mr. Clark for his courteous and sympathetic interest in their grievances.

Mr. Clark in reply said that he was always glad to assist the Chamber by receiving its representations, and that he hoped to have the pleasure of meeting the members again on some future occasion.

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EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

"All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DALDY.—At the Anchorage, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, on September 24th, the wife of Capt. Daldy, Marine Superintendent, P. & O. Coy. of a daughter. (English papers please copy.)

GORDON.—10th Sept., at Mymensingh, the wife of A. D. Gordon, Indian Police, of a daughter.

HANSON.—Sept. 24th, at Meher Mansion, Cooperage Road, Bombay, the wife of C. M. Hanson, of a son.

RATCLIFFE.—At London on the 24th inst., the wife of E. Ratcliffe, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT-O'BRIEN.—At St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, on Sept. 8th, by the Rev. C. G. Stokoe, M.A., William Arthur Scott to Agnes Mary O'Brien.

DEATHS.

LEGGATT.—On the 18th inst., in London, Anna Maria, widow of the late William Benjamin Leggatt, P. W. D., Madras.

ROBERTS.—11th Sept., Gwendoline Estelle (Gwen), the darling sweet child of William and May Roberts, Ballygunge Police Station, aged 1 year.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: Hornets v. Grant Medicals, Cooperage, 5-45.

Saturday, September 27.

Harwood Association Football League: Sherwood Foresters A, v. R. G. A., Cooperage, 5-45.

Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Annual General Meeting, Apollo Street, 3-40.

Poona Races, Second Meeting, Third Day at Poona.

National Indian Association, Ladies Branch, Lecture by Mrs. Bowers on "Women's Sphere and Influence in the world" at the residence of Mrs. Dharamsi J. Thacker, "Sea View," Warden Road 5-40 p.m. (S.T.)

Students' Brotherhood, Special address to students by Dr. Harold H. Mann at Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty. 6 p.m.

Monday, September 29.

Satak Manganese Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Taj Building, Wallace Street, 4-30.

Wednesday, October 1.

Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Hummum Street 4.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Harwood Association Football League: All Blacks vs. Sherwood Foresters A., Cooperage, 5-45.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
FRIDAY, 26, Sept., 1913.

MAGISTRATES AND BAIL.

The case of King-Emperor v. Vasant Sadashive Dhotre, in which Mr. Justice Heaton delivered judgment in the High Court on Wednesday, illustrates very forcibly the need for some amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code in the direction of giving Magistrates a clearer guidance as to the circumstances under which bail should be granted to undertrial prisoners. In this case a dispute had arisen between the defendant, as representing a firm of House Agents of which he is the senior partner, and the prosecutor, as to the right of the former to retain a sum of Rs. 250 which had been deposited with him. The prosecutor in the case, one Bhagwanji Nanji Merchant, the Managing Director of the Cosmopolitan Bank, took a lease of some premises in Medows Street, the defendant acting as broker between him and the trustee of the premises. His case was that he paid the defendant a month's rent, Rs. 250 in advance, that the defendant failed to pay this over to the landlord and that he, thereby, was guilty of criminal breach of trust. The defendant contended that it was understood between him and the prosecutor, that as a consideration for his having secured the premises for Merchant on a reduced rental, the latter not only agreed to pay him the lessee's commission of Rs. 120 on a lease of two years, but also agreed that, if he (defendant) could obtain from the landlord the concession that the rent for the premises for the first month should be paid from the 15th of the month, instead of the 1st, he might also retain another Rs. 120, representing the commission which he could ordinarily obtain from the landlord, but which in this case he was unable, for certain reasons, to do. The defendant's bona-fides were shown by the fact that he never concealed from the landlord that he had received payment of the first month's rent, and that when the prosecutor's pleader wrote demanding the return of the money, he offered to deposit the amount with a third party pending the settlement of the dispute. The case was, on the face of it, one of a civil nature, and Mr. Justice Heaton's emphatic judgment, makes it clear that the Chief Presidency Magistrate was not only gravely in error in convincing the detendant, but very doubtful whether there was any justification for issuing process at all. Mr. Justice Heaton points out that "the explanation of the accused was quite consistent with the theory of his innocence and that he was supported by documentary evidence that clearly showed that there was nothing in his conduct which could be held to be dishonest." On the other hand, he held that the complainant's testimony, which was unsupported by any other evidence, was incredible. The complainant had repudiated the story of a lease, or that there was any talk about commission. This Mr. Justice Heaton declined to believe. He refused to believe, as would most other people, that "a manager and director of a bank would enter premises on a monthly rental and then make fixtures, additions and alterations to the premises on that tenure." And he pointed out,—a significant reason for the complainant wishing to repudiate the lease, —that a sum of Rs. 250 for a lease of two years on a rental of Rs. 250 a month, at 2 per cent. worked out to Rs. 240. Thus, adding the petty charges which the negotiations would involve, the balance of debt would be against the complainant. The Appeal Court, therefore, was satisfied that the defendant was "absolutely innocent." Yet the Chief Presidency Magistrate had kept him in gaol for over a month, refusing bail, and had then convicted him and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300.

Apart from the distressing general aspect of such a miscarriage of justice, there are two features which specially call for comment. There is an increasing tendency evident among certain classes of the public to take what are really in their nature civil disputes to the Police Court,—a tendency which, in our opinion, is chiefly due to the encouragement that such people receive from the action of Magistrates, who are unable clearly to discriminate between civil and criminal cases, and are consequently too ready to assist unscrupulous creditors in this easy and often effective means of recovering debts. For it is not essential to the creditor's purpose to obtain a conviction; if he can obtain process, that may be sufficient to terrorise his victim into a speedy compromise, while even the known readiness of magistrates to issue process in such cases may be sufficient to enable the creditor to obtain payment of money, which he might not succeed in recovering in a civil court. In England, where the procedure is more strict, it would be very difficult for a creditor to make an unscrupulous use of criminal process, or the threat of criminal process, in this way, but Indian procedure, which is more tolerant of compromise and compounding, offers considerable temptation to these practices, and it is therefore the more essential that Indian magistrates should adopt a very cautious attitude towards cases of the kind, and scrutinise very closely the circumstances before issuing process. In the case under discussion it is fairly clear that the money could never have been recovered in a civil court. Yet the complainant by going to a criminal court, was able to secure a conviction, and an innocent man was kept in gaol for more than a month.

The latter circumstance is one which illustrates another undesirable tendency on the part of magistrates in their frequent failure to recognise that, as a great Lord Chief Justice of England,—Lord Russell of Killowen,—once said: "Bail is not intended to be punitive, but only to secure the attendance of the prisoner at the trial." The section in the Indian Criminal Procedure Code is somewhat unfortunately worded, and appears to be misunderstood by many magistrates, who evidently think themselves bound by what is obviously a misinterpretation of its terms, and consequently ignore the great principle quoted above. The section reads

When any person accused of any non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police station, or appears or is brought before a court, he may be released on bail, **"but he shall not be so released if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused."**

It is obvious that the words we have emphasised are not intended to apply merely to the making out of a *prima facie* case. If that were so, it would be impossible to grant bail to anybody, for in every case there must be *prima facie* ground for the issue of process. What is clearly intended is that, if the magistrate is clearly of the belief that the accused person is guilty of the offence with which he is charged, then he would be justified in refusing bail. But such cases can only be very rare. Ordinarily no magistrate would be justified in entertaining such a belief until he had heard the greater part of the evidence on both sides. Until, therefore, his mind by a legitimate process has reached the stage covered by the latter part of the section, it would appear that he has no option but to be guided by the sanction accorded by the first part of the section, and the general principles which have so often been laid down by the High Courts both in England and India. Otherwise there can be no protection for the innocent, who must be assumed to be innocent until they have been proved to be guilty, and are entitled to enjoy the privileges of innocent people, of which spending a prolonged period in goal is not one. Although as we have said the section is unfortunately worded and lays itself open to misconstruction, and should therefore be amended, there is no excuse really for magistrates, who adopt the course of refusing bail, in the light of the guidance that has so frequently been given them by the High Courts. It cannot be too often pointed out that it is the duty of magistrates to treat accused persons as innocent until they are convicted, a principle that was emphasised by Mr. Justice Parsons in the High Court of Bombay in 1896, when he expressed the hope, in response to a complaint that a magistrate had shown undue leniency to an accused person, in granting him bail, that "magistrates will be always lenient to accused persons, at any rate until they are convicted." To quote only two more judicial utterances on this subject, out of an existing host, we may refer to the dictum of Mr. Justice Mathew in the King's Bench in 1897, who declared that "judges had laid down time after time at assizes and elsewhere that justices should take bail whenever it was practicable," and the very clear guidance given by the late Mr. Justice Tyabjee in the Bombay High Court in the famous case of Tilak in 1897. Mr. Justice Tyabjee's judgment has a more direct application to Indian courts because it deals with the terms of the section we have quoted above, and he pointed out that as to the evidence before the court, it had to consider whether "it was of such an overwhelming character as that the accused *must necessarily be convicted*, and that in order to avoid punishment he might not be forthcoming." Having decided that the evidence was "not necessarily of such a character as to lead one to the *irresistible* conclusion" that the accused must be convicted, Mr. Justice Tyabjee declared that he "would be departing from a well-established principle upon which the courts acted," if he ordered the accused to be kept in gaol for a month, and to handicap him from giving instructions to his [illegible]

We have discussed the matter at some length in the hope that the repetition of such a scandal as that of the case of Mr. Dhotre, may be avoided in the future by magistrates,—and High Court judges, for Mr. Dhotre was also refused bail by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah,—the principles that have so often been laid down, and remembering that the necessities of justice merely require, as Lord Russell of Killowen said, that the attendance of the prisoner at the trial shall be secured. If these principles are not followed unjustifiable hardships must often be inflicted on innocent persons. It is deplorable to contemplate this case of a "clearly innocent" man having been subjected to all the indignities, the anxiety and suffering involved in his prolonged detention in gaol,—anxiety and suffering for which no one can ever offer him adequate compensation.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S RETURN.

Despite the shallow prophecy that East and West shall never meet, we have to all appearance entered on an era when the Orient is no more to be an inscrutable mystery to the Occident; but a section of the globe inhabited by creatures who differ in no real essentials from their fellows of the great West. "For two thousand years we kept peace with the rest of the world," said a Japanese diplomat addressing a European audience, "and were known to it by the marvels of our delicate ethereal art, and the finely wrought productions of our ingenious handicrafts, and we were accounted barbarians. But from the day we made war on other nations and killed many thousands of our adversaries, you at once admitted our claim to rank among civilised nations." That India is gradually attracting the attention of the more broad-minded of Europeans is undoubted. And it is a matter of rejoicing that it is no sanguinary war which has pushed her to notice in the West, but that persistent agitation for her rights, that practical but peaceful struggle for coming by her own, which is at once a mark of her traditional patience and the genuineness of her claim to be reckoned among the forces which make for true civilization. The "Manchester Guardian" testifies to the latest phase of this appreciation of the Orient by the Occident,—that process of slow but steady mutual understanding which the Anglo-Indian poet derided as a phantastic impossibility. During the past generation India has sent to England several of her more eminent sons. They have been for the most part leaders of distinctively modern movements,—religious and social reformers like Kesab Chunder Sen, orators like Surendranath Banerjea, practised administrators or members of Council like Romesh Chandra Dutt. Thus England has not lacked information direct from India on affairs of public moment on this Continent. The same was not true till recently in respect of matters purely intellectual, bordering on the spiritual. "Before the arrival of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore in Europe," it seems, "no representative Indian scholar or man of letters had ever made a direct appeal to the educated world of the West." There is little doubt but that the remarkable response evoked by the Bengali poet's translations of his poems and his occasional lectures foreshadow a new and fruitful development of the connection between England and India. The results of the visit are by no means likely to be restricted to the world of letters. It may be noted that while translations as a rule rarely convey the spirit of the original, Rabindranath Tagore has just hit that medium which makes a rendering faithful without making it insipid. The English counterpart represents the essentials of the Bengali and no more. The Bengali leader of thought has the almost unique fortune to be his own successful interpreter. And thus he has avoided the pitfalls which have made Omar Khayyam as read in English a pseudo-Persian poet of exquisite beauty. For it is notorious that the rage in the Occident over the Moslem minstrel is due mostly to the faithless charm of Fitzgerald. Apart from the freshness and spontaneity of his creative genius, the principal gift of Rabindranath Tagore to his English contemporaries in England has been acknowledged to be "his revelation of a living stream of thought and idealism in the India of to-day." To have made this revelation to the West, is an achievement which must contribute largely in the future to a better appreciation and comprehention of Indian ideals by the West, and one for which the countrymen of Rabindranath Tagore cannot be too grateful. His visit to the West has revealed to England the latent genius and intellectual possibilities of a nation which it is her peculiar good fortune to guide and govern. India welcomes home to-day a great man whose poetry spans the gulf between man and man.

DAY BY DAY.

H. E. the Governor's Visit to Simla.

The programme of His Excellency Lord Willingdon's approaching visit to Simla is as follows:—

Departure (private) from Kirkee at 4-15 p.m., Sunday 28th September.

Arrival at Muttra junction at 10-25 p.m., on 29th. September, and departure therefrom at 10-35 p.m.

Arrival at Delhi, at 2-5 a.m. on Tuesday, 30th September, departure at 2-30 a.m.

Arrival (private) at Simla (Summer Hill), at 4-15 p.m., 30th September.

From October 1st. to 6th., halt at Viceregal Lodge. Departure (private) on 7th October, from Simla at 10-30 a.m.

Changes train at Kalka at 5 p.m., the same day.

Arrival (private) at 7-30 a.m., on 8th October and departure (private) at 9-45 p.m., from Delhi.

9th October, arrival at (10-36 p.m.), and departure (4 a.m.), from Ballabgah.

10th October, arrival at (1-28 a.m.), and departure (1-36 a.m.), from Gwalior.

11th October (private) arrival at (10 a.m.), and departure (private) (2 p.m.), from Victoria Terminus.

11th October, arrival at Kirkee 6-15 p.m.

12th October, Sunday, halt at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

13th October, private departure by motor at 7-30 a.m., arrival at Mahableshwar the same day at 11-30 a.m.

His Excellency will be accompanied by H. E. Lady Willingdon, Miss Beaumont Nesbitt; Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., Private Secretary; Major J. G. Greig, C.I.E., Military Secretary; Capt. G. E. Vaughan and Capt. K. O. Goldie, A.D.C.'s.

Cruelty to Animals.

The statistics of cruelty cases prosecuted by the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the August 1913, show that in all 629 animals came under the notice of the Society. 302 of these cases resulted in fines being imposed by the Magistrates, 306 animals were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital with or without fines to their owners, two animals were sent to the Pinjrapole, and 19 cases were discharged after warning. At the Bai Sakarbai Hospital 329 animals and birds of all kinds were admitted and 325 were discharged, during August 1913. On the 31st of August there were 247 animals and birds on the roll. 266 animals and birds were also treated during the month as out-patients.

The Oriental Manuscripts Library.

To all lovers of the pure ancient Indian learning may be cordially recommended a perusal of the note on the triennial working of the Oriental Manuscript Library at Madras. Bombay has no such institution, though the number of ancient faiths and languages which this province represents would lead one to expect the establishment of one, now that very generous Government grants have been earmarked for education. The report of Rao Bahadur M. Rangacharya, M.A., the Curator of the Library is both businesslike and of absorbing interest. It deals succinctly with tours for the collection of manuscripts, descriptive lists of Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu works, preservation of the manuscripts and their gradual publication. Mention is made of literary relics in other Dravidian tongues like Kanarese and Malayalam and sparce finds of Arabic and Persian and Urdu writings. The contingent expenses detailed here could not have been made on more appropriate objects. About Rs. 150 were spent, for instance, on the preparation of a photographic copy of the rare manuscript of Praudhapra Kashika for Professor Lanman of the Harward University.

An Inestimable Work.

On the other hand the learned curator procured for his library at a cost of Rs. 260 a photo impression of the Mahabhashyadipika by that erratic and semi-legendery sage Bhartrihari, whom tradition credits with renouncing the world seven times and returning to it as often again. The inestimable work exists in a unique copy in Berlin and its translation has already been undertaken. The institution encouraged the English version of another work, on mathematics, the Ganitasarasangraha. The utility of the Rao Bahadur's department is testified, inter alia, by careful transcripts prepared of fifty-four very scarce works which were sent to scholars throughout India and the West through the India Office. On the six tours over 5,000 manuscripts were inspected and nearly a thousand selected for acquisition. "In all these towns" observes the Curator, "it has been found that, unless the owners of manuscripts are approached through men of local influence, it is very difficult for us to acquire any manuscript for the library." Among the many delightful surprises encountered on his pilgrimages to seats of unknown learning in the Presidency of Madras the Curator came across a number of Sanskrit manuscripts written in Bengali characters, which treated of logic and were importations by a Tangore pundit. Another curious discovery was a collection of thirteen Marathi writings near Arcot. Fresh copious light will be thrown on the science of Hindu geometry 2,300 years ago when the translation is completed of the Apastambashulkasutra.

Weekly Health Returns.

The statistics of births and deaths in different localities in the City of Bombay for the week ending 20th September 1913, show that in all 553 deaths and 411 were registered, as compared with 673 deaths and 404 births in the corresponding week of 1912. The annual rate of mortality per thousand of population was 29.35, as compared with 35.73 of 1912. Out of the total weekly mortality plague accounted for 14 deaths, small-pox 1, fevers 61, cholera 2, diarrhoea 55, dysentry 31, debility 66, old age 23, disease of the respiratory system 166, drowning 1 and premature birth 5. There were 38 still-births. From the point of age, 149 died under 1 year, 64 were from 1 to 5 years old and 340, above 5 years.

Mortality Returns.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday, both the attacks being reported from Middle and Lower Colaba. There were no cases of either cholera or small-pox during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 69, as compared with 92 of the corresponding day of last year and 69 of 1911. Out of 1,456 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday six were found to be plague-infected.

DUBLIN LABOUR DISPUTE.

SIR G. ASKWITH INVITED TO MEDIATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Sir George Askwith has been invited to go to Dublin and mediate in the Labour dispute.

MARRIAGE OF BANDMANN ARTISTES.

MR. ALFRED FRITH TO MISS LUCY GREENHILL.

(From our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

Mr. Alfred Frith, a prominent and popular comedian of the Bandmann Opera Co., was married this afternoon to Miss Lucy Greenhill, a member of the ballet.

Miss Lucy Greenhill has been five years with the Company her first appearance in Calcutta being made in the "Merry Little Maids" in 1908. Last Christmas Miss Greenhill suffered from a very severe attack of enteric in Calcutta and was in hospital for three months.

Mr. Frith's connection with the Bandmann Opera Company arose in an interesting way. He was acting in an amateur regimental show when Mr. James Young happened to be present. He struck Mr. Young so favourably that the latter engaged him at once.

Mr. Frith served in the Boer War at the same time as did Mr. James McGrath, the tenor and hero in the Bandmann Company, and, curiously enough, in the "Siege of Ladysmith." Mr. McGrath was one of the besieged and Mr. Frith was with the relief column.

ULSTER "CONFERENCE"

PROCEEDINGS IN CAMERA.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

VARIOUS COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Five hundred Ulster delegates met in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, to-day. Sir Edward Carson and Lord Londonderry drove up attended by a body-guard of motor-cyclists. The Duke of Abercorn, Captain Craig and many peers and members of the Commons were present. The largest Union Jack in the world was spread on the platform.

Lord Londonderry opened the proceedings which were conducted behind closed doors. An official statement was issued afterwards. The conference finally approved of the Articles of the Provisional Government, the date on which it was to come into operation and instructions repudiating and resisting decrees of a Nationalist Parliament. A Standing Committee of the Ulster Unionist Council was appointed.

An Executive Committee, of which Sir Edward Carson is the Chairman, and Mr. Campbell, Attorney-General for Ireland in 1905, the Assessor, was also appointed. Details will be published the day Home Rule becomes law.

Financial, Legal, Education, Customs, Excise, Post Office and Volunteer Force Committees were appointed. The members include a number of Belfast business men. It was also recommended that members of the Ulster Women's Unionist Council be co-opted. It was agreed to raise a guarantee fund of a million sterling to indemnify Ulster volunteers and their relatives in respect of injury or death.

SIR E. CARSON'S CONTRIBUTION

Sir Edward Carson has given five thousand pounds to the indemnity fund.

UNIONIST ADMONITION.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO ABANDON HOME RULE.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The proceedings in Belfast, yesterday, are made the basis for admonitions by the Unionist papers to the Government to abandon its policy of drift, and to appeal to the electors, if it does not wish to be responsible for certain bloodshed. They dwell on the orderly, practical and businesslike character of the scheme for a provisional government, and declare that if there was ever any doubt as to the intentions of Ulster, it has now been removed.

The Liberal papers point out the undemocratic nature of the Standing Committee, which includes eighteen peers. They declare that this self-constituted authority means to rule Ulster on behalf of the Orange lodges. They further dwell on the bad impression created on the workers by "Carsonism," and assert that the hollowness of the movement is evidenced by its elaborate advertisement.

"KING" CARSON ON THE WARPATH.

LOYALTY OR TREASON?

Sir Edward Carson, addressing the delegates, said they must recognise that two hostile parties were face to face. If Home Rule were not carried there would be trouble in the South; if it were carried there would be trouble in the North. Great Britain must be accepted as arbiter between the parties. All the artifices of politicians and subtleties of Radical pressmen would never convert what was essentially loyalty into treason. If there was disgrace in the fight before them it was not disgrace for Ulster but for the men who for their own base purposes had driven them into their present position. They had no right to take that step to-day, with its possible consequences, if they had not exhausted every means to bring the Government to a real sense of the problem and its dangers.

THE POLICY OF CONCILATION.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE" ON THE SITUATION.

The "Westminster Gazette" in a long statement, referring to yesterday's statements of the "Evening Standard" and the "Pall Mall Gazette," says: "It may, of course, be taken for granted that the political situation was discussed by the public men who met at Balmoral and elsewhere, but there has been no meeting of the Cabinet and no necessity for any new decision by the Government for Ministers to express their opinion on. The door has always been and is still open to the fullest deliberation on every aspect of Home Rule."

The "Westminster Gazette" emphasises the cordial relations existing between the Nationalists and the Liberals and says that the latter would not countenance action which would betray the cause of the Irish Party.

The paper concludes by assuming that the Unionists desire peace and that they will find some method of dealing with the Ulster situation which will prevent its blocking the policy of conciliation.

U. S. TARIFFS.

PROPOSED TAX ON COTTON FUTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

The Tariff conferees have finally disagreed on the subject of the proposed tax on traders in cotton futures, and have decided to report the disagreement to both Houses.

The Congress Conference report on the remainder of the Tariff will be harmonious. As a result of the conference between President Wilson and the conferees yesterday, it was agreed that the five per cent. rebate on goods imported in American bottoms should not affect countries with which the United States had treaties prohibiting such discrimination.

EMPLOYERS' SELF-PROTECTION

UNITED KINGDOM DEFENCE UNION FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The "Times" states that a "United Kingdom Employers' Defence Union" has been formed, and that it will be registered as a trade union with the object of consolidating the resources of employers and maintaining their rights and freedom to bargain individually with free workers, or collectively, with trade unions.

At a meeting, last week, two manufacturers promised £50,000 each towards the guarantee fund, which, it is hoped, will eventually reach fifty millions sterling. Individual guarantees will only become operative when this sum has been secured.

BRITISH OFFICER ATTACKED.

WOUNDED BY ABYSSINIAN IVORY HUNTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NAIROBI, Sept. 24.

Following on the death of Captain Aylmer, of the King's Royal Rifles, who was shot dead on the northern frontier by an Abyssinian elephant poacher in June last, Lieutenant Jones, King's African Rifles, has been wounded at Kutol, Lake Rudolf, presumably by Abyssinian ivory hunters. Troops were already *en route* before the news was received.

BRAZIL RUBBER CRISIS.

TROOPS KEEPING ORDER IN RIO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 25.

The standstill in business due to the crisis in the rubber trade continues. The banks and offices of rubber companies, and the British and German Consulates are guarded by troops.

CEYLON'S NEW GOVERNOR.

SIR ROBERT CHALMERS SAILS FROM HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Sir Robert Chalmers, the new Governor of Ceylon, and Lady Chalmers, sail for Colombo on board the "Osterley."

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

PARENTAL RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW.

ORIGIN OF BARNARDO RELIEF ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

At the Madras High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield the hearing of the appeal preferred by Mrs. Besant against the judgment of Mr. Justice Bakewell, in the suit brought against her by G. Narayaniah for the recovery of his minor sons was resumed this morning.

Mrs. Besant in her address on the merits of the case, prayed to the Court to bear with her if she unintentionally in her arguments traversed any of the matters already concluded by the judgments that had been pronounced by Their Lordships on the question of jurisdiction. She dealt with the objections filed by the respondents, and said that she viewed with surprise the questions raised in the cross-objections, which, if decided by Their Lordships in favour of the respondent, would only revive the question of his fitness to the guardianship of his sons.

Then she discussed the memorandum of appeal and said that the grounds dealt with the question of guardianship. She set out that the lower court had not correctly understood or appreciated the principles governing the proceedings in regard to the care and custody of minors. She referred to Trevelyan on "Minors" and to Street on the "Foundations of legal liability." She stated that the common law recognised absolutely the right of parents to the custody of their children, although they were found to be unworthy. Cases in point were those decided against the great philanthropist, Barnardo, who in his righteous zeal to protect unhappy children whom he had been instrumental in saving and up-bringing, had in certain cases overstepped the legal limits. It was to relieve the hardship caused by these cases that an Act of Parliament had been passed relating to the custody of children and known popularly as the Barnardo Relief Act.

CHILD'S WELFARE FIRST.

The equity of jurisdiction viewed the matter in another light. The right to the custody of children was viewed as a trust. She referred to Simpson on "Infants" as showing the changing conditions of policy. The whole of present-day legislation tended to put the custody of children on the question of the welfare of the children and disregarding the wishes of the parents. She read out the provisions of the Custody of Children Act, 1891. Expenses that had been incurred by a person who had adopted a child had to be reimbursed to him before the custody could repass to his parent. Lyons *v.* Blenken was then quoted to show that course of upbringing and education ought not to be disturbed when the suit had been adopted with the consent and approval of parent at his mere whim. She then quoted other cases in support of the contention that in fixing the guardianship the Court should take into consideration the welfare and happiness of the children. The Court then rose for lunch.

WISHES OF MINORS.

The Chief Justice asked Mrs. Besant if there was any way of ascertaining the wishes of the minors except by the issue of commission. She replied that she would welcome the issue of a commission and if it were not directed to be issued by Their Lordships in the course of the hearing of the appeal she herself intended to apply for it.

The respondent's pleader here interposed and said that he would oppose the issue of a commission at this stage.

The Chief Justice intimated that it might become necessary before deciding the appeal to ascertain the wishes of the minors by the issue of a commission, and asked the pleader whether he had anything to say to the adoption of such a course. The pleader replied that he would oppose such a proceeding in view of particular facts of the case, but that he would welcome it after the decision of the appeal as it would enable him to ask for other directions of the Court also.

EX-KING MANOEL'S CONSORT.

ILL IN A MUNICH HOSPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

King Manoel's Consort has been for several days in hospital in Munich. The nature of the illness has not been disclosed, but it is announced that the patient's condition has improved.

DACOITS ROB RICH HINDU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 25.

A band of armed Mahomedan dacoits broke into a house of a rich Hindu in a village near Sukkur and carried off valuables worth a quarter of a lakh of rupees, after maltreating the occupants.

ALBANIAN ANARCHY.

BULGAR FRONTIER POSTS ATTACKED.

REIGN OF TERROR IN MACEDONIA.

JOINT ACTION BY SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELGRADE, Sept. 24.

Two regiments of Reservists have been called out and the Railway has been wholly reserved for military traffic.

SOFIA, Sept. 24.

Servian troops and Turkish Bashi-bazouks are attacking the Bulgarian frontier posts in the Strumnitza district.

CETINJE, Sept. 24.

Servia and Montenegro are acting jointly in warding off Albanian incursions. Montenegro has sent sixty men from each battalion to Djakova.

VIENNA BOURSE DEPRESSED.

The Vienna Bourse is much depressed by the Albanian complications and the Servian military preparations.

REIGN OF TERROR IN MACEDONIA.

SOFIA, Sept. 25.

The Government has presented a Note to the Russian Legation complaining of the reign of terror created by the Servians in Macedonia.

SERVIAN MOBILISATION.

BELGRADE, Sept. 25.

Altogether over thirty thousand are being mobilised to safeguard the new frontier.

REOCCUPATION OF FRONTIER POSTS.

Servia has notified the Powers that the re-occupation of the points assigned to Albania, from which Servian troops were withdrawn, may be necessary.

REAL CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

The whole trouble appears to be traditional enmity between Albanians and Serbs, and the adoption by the Powers of a compromise on the frontier question which ignores racial distribution, thus making numbers of Albanians Servian subjects.

ALBANIANS SEIZE TUZI.

Albanians have captured Tuzi, in Southern Montenegro.

ALL-STEEL CARS ON AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

The Inter-State Commission's investigation into the recent wreck on the Newhaven Railroad recommends legislation requiring railroads to use all-steel cars.

THE IMMIGRATION ACT.

ANOTHER PROTEST FROM LORD AMPTHILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Lord Ampthill, in a long letter to the Press, on behalf of the South African British Indian Committee, recapitulates the Indian grievances against the Immigration Act and concludes by laying stress on its effect in India.

CHINESE REVERSE.

MONGOLS SEIZE GUNS AND RIFLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.

A telegram from Urga states that the Mongolians have defeated the Chinese at Dolonor, capturing three guns and several hundreds of rifles. The Chinese had many casualties.

A NEW CANADIAN LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The three million Canadian Government four per cent. loan has been issued. The price is 99.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

IV.

THE CASH BALANCES.

THE DANGER OF ARTIFICIAL PROPS.

Specially written for "The Chronicle."

Pursuing the history of this interminable controversy on the cash balances we may now refer to some other extracts from the State despatches. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce made a grievance, in its letter of 1st August, 1888, to the Government of India touching the heavy withdrawals of the State funds from the Bank of Bombay. That authority in its reply, dated 8th September, 1888, pointed out how "a definite policy" had been laid down on the subject of the deposits when the Presidency Banks' Act of 1876 was under discussion in pursuance of Lord Salisbury's Despatch of 6th May, 1875. The Chamber was reminded that nothing had "since occurred to disturb the foundations on which it rests." The Government drew the attention of that body to paragraphs 7 and 8, of their despatch of 30th June, 1874, to the Secretary of State. Paragraph 7 stated: "We think it doubtful, moreover, whether it is any real advantage to trade that large Government balances should be kept in the hands of the Banks. It appears to us that an element of uncertainty is thereby introduced into the money market not unlikely to aggravate commercial difficulties at a time of tightness." Can the Chamber venture to deny the correctness of this statement? Then paragraph 8 said: "An amount of capital which is large, relatively to the whole capital engaged in trade at the Presidency towns, is supplied by Government, but Government, for reasons quite unconnected with trade, may have to withdraw those balances suddenly." Next is para. 13 from the despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 6 June, 1875, which is exceedingly pertinent:

"The time has come when His Majesty's Government must consider how far those relations shall continue. Originally they were probably devised to provide banking facilities for the commerce of the country, which it would have been otherwise unable to procure. The development of trade has lessened the cogency of this reason and I agree with Your Excellency in the doubt you express as to the real value of artificial facilities which arise from large Government cash balances with the Banks. Capital supplied by Government and not representing the savings of the community as a resource on whose permanence no reliance can be placed and which therefore tends to lead traders into dangerous committments. It gives ease for a time, and produces prosperity which is at the mercy of an accident. A political exigency suddenly withdraws the adventitious resources, and the commerce which trusted to it finds itself pledged beyond what its own resources can make good.

A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

Those were words of the highest wisdom and caution. No experienced banker even to-day, would dare minimise their force and significance. Trade, even since 1888, has taken immense strides in India. Not to go too far, only the other day a competent correspondent in these columns clearly exhibited both the progress of the foreign trade and of the various banking institutions and their resources since 1900. He showed that while the growth of the former was 92 per cent., that of the latter was 150 per cent. It was a remarkable growth. In fact it emphasised the absolute correctness of the observations made in the paragraph just quoted. As trade advances banking resources also expand. That ought to make the trade rely more and more on those larger resources and less and less on temporary State cash balances which, as rightly pointed, out are an accident, and liable to be withdrawn at any time for political or other exigencies. No right-minded person, uninfluenced by any interests, can deny that, under the circumstances, what is essential is, not to beg for temporary accommodation of funds from Government, but to extend and develop their own independent monetary resources which are neither accidental nor liable to sudden shrinkage, provided legitimate banking, with the salutary caution needed, is invariably exercised. It would seem an exceedingly short-sighted policy for anybody of commercial men to adopt in any part of the world, which would seek pecuniary aid, which at the best is "artificial," even temporarily, from Government, knowing that such aid is precarious and liable to be withdrawn. Such shortsightedness would at a crisis, signify the greater aggravation thereof rather than any mitigation of it. To us it is plain that in demanding to have a dip into the accidentally swollen cash balances of the State, Anglo-Indian commercial bodies are courting a great danger to their own commercial prosperity in times of severe monetary stringency. A well-known and experienced Calcutta merchant, no other than Mr. Bullen Smith, was constrained to observe, that "those institutions were now in a position to go alone, which they were not at the time of the original establishment, and that support which was in the early days almost necessary was now no longer required." If a merchant of sound views expressed himself in the above manner in 1888 *a fortiori*, the merchants of 1913 should, we expect, be able to emphasise it even in a greater degree, having regard to the more prosperous position of these Banks. The very fact of their earning dividends exceeding 12 per cent. per annum, and their shares being quoted in the open market at over *three times* their paid-up capital, proves beyond doubt how they are situated; and yet most absurdly they appeal to Government for further aid. If they are in need of more money, in view of expanding trade, why will they not fairly increase their capital so as to meet the larger demand? It may be taken for granted that as soon as they invite such capital, it will be doubly subscribed.

DANGEROUS ARTIFICIALITY.

Was it wrong, if under the circumstances prevalent in 1888, the Government of India further impressed on the complaining Bombay Chamber that

"the Government cannot in its own interests revert to the system by which its use of its own balances was dependent on the policy of the Directors of the Presidency Banks, based as it necessarily was upon commercial necessities and not upon anticipations of State demand; nor is it, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, advisable in the interests of the commercial public that the state of the money market should be subject to violent fluctuations, and the rate dependent on Government operations which would be the result of placing the entire Government balances at the disposal of the Presidency Banks.

Of course, the Chamber and the Banks do not cry out now for the old arrangement. But all the same may we not inquire whether any sensible person would deny the force of the reasoning adduced by the Indian Government? On our part we unhesitatingly assert that the policy laid down has our whole-hearted support. The artificiality to which the Indian Government has referred is dangerous. In fact on more than one occasion it has needlessly wrought monetary stringency. As soon as the Government cash balances materially diminish Bank rates go up. Why? Because banks do yet so largely but unwisely depend on these balances of Government. Were they to become *wholly independent*, as logically they ought to, they would not have to regulate their bank rate from week to week on the basis of the Government balances at all. If there is to be a monetary stringency it would be solely on account of the larger demand of money and the banks would know beforehand how to restrict the demand so as to ease the stringency, just as the Bank of England, the Bank of France, and the Bank of Germany do. But it may be taken for granted that, so long as the Presidency Banks rely on this artificial prop of State funds, they will always create unnecessary stringency. They have done so before and are certain to do so in future. Is that really advantageous to any monetary or commercial interests? We answer in the negative.

ALLEGED VIOLENCE BY PATHANS.

INDIAN THROWN OUT OF MOVING TRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

News of a startling character reached the Government Railway Police, at Howrah on Tuesday night by wire, directing the arrest of all Pathans travelling by the No. 16, down passenger train. It was reported that, while the train was in motion, the Pathans created a disturbance in a third-class carriage of the train and overpowered an Indian travelling in the same carriage and threw him out beyond Burdwan station. The man was subsequently picked up on the lines and, being found to have been severely injured, was conveyed to the local hospital where he is detained under treatment.

The train arrived close upon 11 p.m., at Howrah station but no Pathans were found, and it is believed they alighted at some other station on the way. The police are investigating the matter.

CAWNPORE RIOT VICTIMS.

FUND IN AID OF THE BEREAVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 25.

An appeal has been issued by the Commissioner of Allahabad division for subscriptions in aid of the sufferers in the recent Cawnpore riots. An influential committee has been formed for the administration of the fund and the Allahabad Bank has consented to receive subscriptions. The amount realised will be employed for the permanent relief of the wives, children and other dependents of the bereaved families.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 25.

Serious uneasiness is felt in the Karachi freight market owing to the absence of rain in the United Provinces.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 25.

The "Pioneer" says that the Viceroy's visit to Calcutta at Christmas will probably last over four days.

H. H. the Nawab of Rampur who is on a short visit to Simla is now staying at Mucrarm as the guest of the Hon. Mr. Imam.

*The first three articles appeared in "The Bombay Chronicle" of Sept. 23rd, 24th and 25th.

WATSON-CRAWFORD CASE.

CHARGE OF ENTICEMENT FRAMED.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

LADY HELD IMMORAL TO STRADDLE A HORSE.

The hearing of the case against Mr. Archibald Crawford who is charged with misbehaving with Mrs. Watson, the wife Mr. R. M. Watson his former employee was continued by Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad at Mazgaon yesterday.

Mr. Watson conducted his own case while Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Solicitor, defended Mr. Crawford.

In continuation of the statement made by him on the previous day, the accused said that on their return from the theatre on the night of the 7th June last he called at the complainant's flat to see if Mrs. Watson's clothes had been taken by his (the accused's) servant, and, finding nothing on the complainant's landing, the accused proceeded to his own house with Mrs. Watson, where they retired, occupying separate rooms at the opposite extremities of the flat. He denied the charges preferred against him by the complainant.

On the morning of the 8th June last Mrs. Watson told him she was confident the complainant would not send the clothes and requested him to accompany her while she got them, to protect her from the complainant's violence. Accordingly he accompanied her to the complainant's house. On their arrival there the complainant at once invited the accused in, but forbade Mrs. Watson to enter, and did not ask her to explain where she had been the night before. Subsequently he allowed Mrs. Watson to pass. The complainant started no quarrel with the acused, nor did he suggest that the latter had been guilty of any impropriety or wrongful conduct in regard to Mrs. Watson. On the contrary, he was abusing her with the evident intention of trying to dissuade the accused from befriending her. He did not raise any objection either to the servant going or to the boxes being removed.

PARTING AMENITIES.

Just as Mrs. Watson was leaving the complainant struck the table a heavy blow with a rhinoceros hide cane he had in his hand and told her to give him back her wedding ring. Mrs. Watson took it off and handed it to him, saying, "Take it and you can buy yourself more drink," or words to that effect.

Mrs. Watson left Bombay the same evening by the next available train for Bentary, to reside with her sister, as arranged at the time she left the complainant's flat the night before.

The accused also denied the other accusations made against him, saying that he had ordered a pony saddled with a gentleman's saddle at Mrs. Watson's request because she told him that the only way she had been accustomed to ride was astride and that she had never ridden on a side-saddle. He was quite unaware that she had no costume suitable for the purpose, or what clothing she had brought. Knowing she intended to ride at Matheran he actually assumed she was equipped for the purpose. When he saw she was not suitably habited he recommended her to try a side-saddle.

The accused further said the charge had been brought against him by the complainant repenting of his violence to Mrs. Watson, in order to frighten her into returning to him, and, in the mistaken impression that the accused had influence over her, to terrorise him into using what influence he had to persuade her to do so. The accused had not, and had never had any control or influence over Mrs. Watson's actions, nor had he any hand in her refusal to return to her husband. If she were acting under any advice or influence it was that of her immediate relations. This charge was utterly false and he prayed that he might be acquitted.

His Worship framed a charge against the accused of having on the 7th June enticed Mrs. Watson away with intent to have illicit intercourse with her.

The accued pleaded not guilty.

"NOTORIOUSLY KIND" MASTER.

The complainant was then cross-examined by Mr. Payne. He said he was not a tutotaller. He went to but did not frequent Pyrke's and Green's. He did not know whether the accused was a notoriously kind master but he knew that he was kind to him, and was also cruel. The accused presented him with some furniture and articles of clothing, the latter being presented through Mrs. Watson. His wife told him she had been out shopping with the accused, who had bought six shirts for him as she was short of money then.

He admitted that the accused had sent a telegram to Matheran reserving a room after the complainant had consented to go. He was asked to accompany the accused and Mrs. Watson on a ride at Matheran, but he refused to go, telling the accused for the first time that he (the complainant) could not ride.

He objected to her riding a-stride. She had told him that she had ridden a-stride, also that she had ridden on a side-saddle. At Matheran she wished to ride a-stride and the accused encouraged her. Personally he (the complaint) considered a lady riding astride immoral. The accused did not say that Mrs. Watson should not ride astride in the habit she had on.

The further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

OPEN SPACE IN MANDVI WARD.

DANGEROUS CORNERS IN THE CITY.

STARTLING ADMISSION BY MR. ORR.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Mr. A. M. Tod, being in the chair.

The meeting first considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that the whole of the Babula Tank had been reclaimed. He also forwarded a statement and a plan showing how part of the site had been occupied and how it was proposed to utilise the rest for the several departments of the Municipality. He stated further that there was no land available for disposal.

With reference to this letter, Dr. Meisheri moved that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that the plot marked No. 6 on the plan and measuring 8,906 square yards should be reserved for recreation purposes. Dr. Meisheri said the Mandvi ward was in great need of open spaces and it was high time this land should be devoted to the purpose.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji seconded the proposition and endorsed the mover's remarks.

He added that as the land in Mandvi ward was very costly and as this plot of land was available, the Corporation should take advantage of it and carry those Municipal Departments, which were not there at present, to Byculla or Worli, where land was cheaper. This portion was near the junction of the Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Byculla wards and opposite the Grant Medical College and would prove a very valuable site for recreation purposes. It was no more a lonely place as had been stated before but had come into prominence ever since the Saudhurst Road had been opened out.

Dr. Jehangir also supported the proposal.

Mr. F. C. Sethna thought this was a very important question and he moved as an amendment that the letter and Mr. Meisheri's proposal be referred to the Open Spaces' Committee.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar seconded the amendment.

Mr. C. V. Mehta proposed and Mr. Cawasji Jehangir seconded that the matter be referred to a committee named at the meeting as they thought it desirable not to add to the burdens on old committees.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna preferred Mr. Sethna's amendment.

Mr. Wadia said the site was required for a public purpose, namely for their work and if they reserved it for a playground they would have to purchase land elsewhere. However, he had no objection to the matter being referred to a committee.

It was ultimately resolved to refer the matter to a committee consisting of the members of the Open Spaces Committee and eight other members.

INCREASED WATER-SUPPLY FOR THE CITY.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar next moved "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to consider the desirability of giving to districts to which water is now supplied for seven hours an increased supply of water for an additional hour at high pressure and to report what he proposes to do in the matter."

Mr. Navalkar said he was glad to state that the Commissioner had partially carried out his suggestion and had added one more hour for the supply of water.

Dr. Jehangir seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia opposed the proposition as in his opinion it was not possible to carry out the suggestion contained in Mr. Navalkar's proposition.

After the proposition had been slightly amended, it was carried.

SLIPPERY SURFACE OF QUEEN'S ROAD.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Mr. E. L. Sale moved, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the number of cases in which complaints have been received in the last two years, from the owners of horses and carriages, of accidents due to the slippery surface of the Queen's Road and to state what action has been taken by him or is proposed to be taken to remedy the nuisance complained of."

Mr. Sale, in support of his proposition, said the matter to which he wished to draw attention was the one that had caused difficulties and some nuisance to the public ever since the Queen's Road had been tarred. The surface was very slippery and he had himself seen in the last two or three years a number of horses down on the road between Marine Lines and Church-gate. He thought it was high time that something should be done to remedy the nuisance. It could be done at small expense by roughening the surface as that would not add to the dust nuisance to meet which tarring was intended. He thought that it would be quite sufficient if instructions were given to scavenge the road more carefully. He thought that the horse owners, who paid as much tax as the motor car owners, should also have their grievances redressed.

Mr. H. P. Mody seconded the proposition.

Mr. Dabholkar pointed out the danger existing near the Royal Opera House.

Dr. Sukhia said they must have good roads and he therefore suggested that the owners should provide their horses with rubber shoes.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the proposition.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he was constantly in terror while being driven along the road that the horse was going to slip. The road was very slippery during the last rains and he thought that something should be done to remedy the nuisance by adopting the method indicated by Mr. Sale.

Mr. Sale, in reply, said he had never seen a horse with rubber shoes and besides the expense of shoeing a horse with rubber would be very great. He thought a remedy could be arrived at by some slight ingenuity on the part of Mr. Mackison.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

CONDITION OF NORTHBROOK GARDENS.

On the motion of Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani seconded by K. A. Lalji the following proposition was carried:—That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the present general condition and unkeep of the Northbrook and Falkland Road, Gardens and that he be requested to report (1) as to what necessary changes and alterations are required to be carried out so as to put the said gardens in decent and healthy condition and (2) whether it is necessary to continue the location of the health camp any longer in the Northbrook Gardens and if not, that he should be requested to take early steps towards its removal.

DANGEROUS CORNERS IN THE CITY.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabholkar moved:

That the Commissioner's attention be invited to the awkward and dangerous corners at the junctions of the following roads and he be requested to bring up proposals for improving them:—

Harvey Road meeting Hughes Road.

French Road, Gammdevi meeting Hughes Road.

Queen's Road, near Dani Building meeting four roads.

Sandhurst Road meeting Charni Road near the Sadavarta.

2. That the Commissioner be also requested to report whether any other dangerous corners exist on roads newly constructed."

In support of his proposition, Mr. Dabholkar and it not would be a difficult task for the Improvement Trust to make these roads safe had they not sold or leased every inch of their ground on the border of these roads. One felt the most that notwithstanding the public money that was spent by their expert, they were not in a position to lay down roads, the turning of which would be safe. The two corners at French Road and Harvey Road could still be improved upon if Mr. Orr chose.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S SINS.

The proposition having been seconded, Sir Pherozeshah said he thought nobody had sinned more grossly than the Improvement Trust regarding those corners. All the roads mentioned in the proposition were Improvement Trust roads not to mention the one to which he had drawn attention the other day, which, every time the speaker passed it, seemed to him more fearful than ever though the Municipal Commissioner had then said it was not so dangerous as it was said to be. The Improvement Trust did not seem to care about the danger so long as they got their money. He knew Mr. Orr was a very sensible and practical man and he preferred to wait till he had heard an explanation from him regarding them. He was glad Mr. Dabholkar had brought this matter up and he asked him to amend his proposition so as to enable the Commissioner to ask the Improvement Trust to remedy the evil.

Colonel Collie said he believed no power was vested in the Commissioner to improve corners. In most of the cities at Home, the Municipalities could compel the owners to improve the corners. The Corporation had wasted Rs. 7,000 in improving the corner near the Admiral's house and now creepers were growing there. They should, he thought, take up the question generally to give the power to the Commissioner to remove these dangerous corners.

Mr. Cawasji—Has the Commissioner not the power to do so?

Col. Collie—I believe not, he cannot enforce an owner to do so.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said that as the commission of the blunder rested with the Improvement Trust, the Commissioner must consider whether the Trust should not be called upon to remedy the evil.

MR. ORR'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Orr said he had deferred speaking with a view to hear people desirous of having a fling at the Improvement Trust. He said he was absolutely certain that proposals coming from them to the Trust to improve corners, which could be cut up, would be unanimously passed by the Trust. He would be glad if he were taken by the Municipal Commissioner to the plots and they two would then settle the lines that could be laid down. As far as he knew, near the plots which were not built upon the corners were properly cut off and if more were to be done and could be done it would be done. Members had talked of finances as trifles but finances ought be considered as they were bound to see that the Municipality might not be mulcted in a heavy debt when they took over the lands.

Regarding the plot at the top of Hughes Road referred to, Mr. Orr said that when the Trust had acquired that strip of land, they offered it to the Municipality for making into a foot-path but the Municipality refused it, and in that very piece the Commissioner now proposed to make a foot-path. He thought it was no use going to the Trust after the plots had been sold. That was too late.

Sir Pherozeshah: This matter was not brought before the Corporation, was it?

Mr. Orr: I think not; it was arranged between the two engineers.

Sir Pherozeshah: That is the unfortunate thing.

Mr. Dabolkar then asked for and obtained leave to amend his proposition in the light of Sir Pherozeshah's remarks by substituting the words "to report to the Corporation the possibility of improving them" for "to bring up proposals for improving them"

The proposition thus amended was put to the vote and carried.

ALL-INDIA SANITARY CONFERENCE.

The meeting next considered the following letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department:

"I am directed to state that the Government of India have decided to hold the Third All-India Sanitary Conference at Lucknow. The Malaria Conference will be included in the Sanitary Conference and the combined Conference will last for ten days. The exact date and place of meeting at Lucknow have not yet been settled, but it is probable that the Conference will be held on some date between the 15th and 29th January 1914. This Government propose to nominate Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, to be a delegate from this Presidency and I am to enquire whether the Corporation have any objection to the proposal. The favour of a very early reply is requested. The charge for the travelling and halting allowances to be paid to Dr. Turner will be borne by Government."

Sir Pherozeshah remarked that with reference to this letter the Commissioner be requested to inform Government that the Corporation were prepared to give permission to Dr. Turner to serve as a delegate for the Bombay Presidency.

Sir Pheroseshah remarked that people might say he was inconsistent regarding the employment of their officers but he would tell them that it was part of the duty of Dr. Turner as Health Officer to keep himself acquainted with all matters relating to his department and he was therefore perfectly consistent in moving this proposition.

Dr. Jehangir seconded the proposition, which was carried.

NEW WARD FOR INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta next moved that the report of the committee of the Corporation regarding a proposal to provide for suitable hospital accommodation for cases of infectious diseases occurring among the European and Anglo-Indian population of the city be approved and adopted, that the president be requested to inform Government accordingly and that a copy of the report be forwarded to the Commissioner for his guidance.

The report has already been published.

In support of his proposition, Sir Pherozeshah said that the question had been of a somewhat difficult character but the committee had very carefully considered it and without undertaking any responsibility in the matter they had seen their way to accept the offer made by Government to erect a shed for a ward for European and Anglo-Indian patients. Similarly if every community came forward and asked for facilities at their expense, those facilities would be given to them. Government had been good enough in coming forward for the Europeans. With regard to cost, he said that the Corporation would not have to spend anything extra in maintaining this ward and he thought that the time had now come to improve the infectious diseases hospital. Unfortunately there was a strong objection to going to this hospital, in fact this hospital was a terror and as a result none but the poorest of the poor were taken there. It was therefore that the committee recommended the Commissioner to bring forward proposals for providing accommodation for all classes of the population and he thought it would be a good thing if the Corporation could find the means and take measures to put this hospital on a better footing. At present they could well accept the offer made by Government.

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the proposition which was carried.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS IN THE CITY.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji moved.

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inquire into and report to the Corporation the causes of several recently constructed big buildings becoming unsafe within a short time of their construction."

Mr. Manmohandas said the proposition did not need any comment from him. It was well known that huge buildings built upon Trust lands including the Small Causes Court had become unsafe within a very short time of their construction.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir said that as the mover of the proposition had referred to the Small Causes Court building, he liked to know if it was not usual for the Improvement Trust to give a completion certificate to buildings built on their lands. If that was so, how was it that it was given to this building which was reported to be unsound within four years?

STARTLING STATEMENT BY MR. ORR.

Mr. Orr, at this stage, intervened with a view to cutain discussion and said in this case the completion certificate had been refused by the Trust because the beginnings of the cracks were noticed then.

Mr. Cowasji then continued his remarks and said that if the completion certificate was refused, how was it that the building was allowed to be occupied and thousands of ivles left in danger? He thought they ought to ask the Commissioner to ask for a report from the Trust, who were responsible for this building.

MANUFACTURER OF BOMBS.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who followed, said he never knew that Mr. Orr was a manufacturer of bombs. He had just thrown a bomb at the table in making the statement and he hoped that in making his report the Commissioner would tell them how this building came to be occupied not by private parties but by Government. He thought in this matter proper explanation must be forthcoming.

Sir Bhalchandra was of the same opinion. He added that several buildings constructed under the supervision of the Trust had shown cracks and one building in Princess Street had become perfectly useless.

The proposition was then amended as suggested by Mr. Cawasji and then carried.

The meeting was then adjourned.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

Mortality from plague is steadily decreasing and during the week ending 20th September there were only 1,337 fatal cases against 2,037 seizures. Except Bombay Presidency all Provinces retained satisfactory figures. Deaths in Bombay, were 869; Madras; 48; Bengal, 7; Bihar and Orissa, 25; the United Provinces, 116; the Punjab, 38, Mysore, 114; Hyderabad, 90; Central India, 4; Burma, 38; and Central Provinces, 2.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MILITARY NURSES.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The following ladies belonging to Queen Alexandra's Military nursing service have been permitted to retire from the service:—

Senior Lady superintendent Wildman, Lady superintendent Anna Bolster, nursing sister Browning.

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

Moderate rain fell during the week ending 23rd September, 1913, in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kolaba, West Khandesh, Satara, Karnatak and Kolhapur; in other parts of the Presidency proper it was slight. The rainfall was general and beneficial. More is still needed in parts of the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. The standing crops were damaged by rats in parts of Karachi, Thar and Parkar and Hyderabad, by locusts in parts of Hyderbad, Sukkur and Nawabshah and by insects in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier; they were withering in parts of the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, and Kolhapur. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress in parts of Sind, Gujarat, the Konkan, Deccan and Baroda. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of Sind, the Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Deccan, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. The fodder-supply was adequate except in parts of Larkana and Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water-supply was adequate except in parts of Sholapur. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Larkana, Sholapur and Dharwar. The public health was generally good. Prices show a tendency to fall in parts of Sind and Gujarat. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	6 to 37
Gujarat	14 to 23
Konkan	9 to 34
Deccan	15 to 48
Karnatak	31 to 48

Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 20th September, were 306 in Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur.

I.-G. OF IRRIGATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

Mr. Nethersole, Inspector General of Irrigation will in course of his Autumn tour visit Baluchistan for a fortnight and then proceed to Southern India to complete the settlement of the Cauvey arbitration.

POONA IN THE SEASON.

BEAUTIFUL BALL-ROOM FROCKS.

EXCELLENT WEEK'S SPORT.

(From our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 24.

In my last letter I complained of the lack of rain. It has made up for it since. It came down in torrents on Wednesday night, it stopped the Bodyguard Sports on Thursday, and the Horse Show on Friday, and though it cleared up on Saturday afternoon, we had a deluge about one, which made the going very heavy on the Race-course. The Horse Show was to have been continued on Monday, but it has had to be postponed, and it is now announced that it will take place on Tuesday the 30th as with the Junior Polo Tournament, Point-to-Point, etc. on it is hard to find a spare day.

Well, on Thursday we most of us went out to Ganeshkhind, where Their Excellencies were "At Home" for the annual Bodyguard Sports. There was an enormous black-looking cloud over Pashan as we went out, and we just had time to get some tea, and to see some very good tent-pegging, when down came the rain and there was a rush for the tents, where we waited for about an hour. Unfortunately, though it cleared up later, the ground was too heavy, and the musical ride, always a very popular event, could not come off. There were many lamentations as to the damage done to dainty footgear and muslin frocks. Practically all Poona were present, but I could not see anything of the dresses, as they were covered with rain coats almost at once.

THE HORSE SHOW.

On Friday afternoon came the Horse Show. A heavy shower delayed proceedings, but about eight events were got through, when, just as the competitors were coming out for the jumping down came the rain again, and it had to be adjourned. The following were successful in the classes decided. Arabs were 14-0.

ARABS 14-0, AND OVER.

Major Davie's Morley 1st, Principal H. C. Only about four ponies shown. A poor class.

ARABS 14-0 AND UNDER.

Mr. R. A. Jenkins' Sadee Beg 1st.
Major Davie's Little King H. C.
Only about five ponies were shown.

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL HORSES OVER 14-2.

Sir A. Barrett's Wader 1st.
Mr. W. Graham's Clive H. C.
Class as a whole fair, winner a good horse.

ARAB AND C. B. PONIES SUITABLE FOR POLO.

Mr. Wahed's Nasha Pashal 1st.
Major Davie's Principal H. C.
Winner very good, but class as a whole poor.

ARAB AND C. B. POLO PONIES.

Captain Goldie's Gold 1st.
29 Lancers Polo Club Gnowr 2nd.
Class very good.

LIGHT WEIGHT HUNTERS OVER 14-2.

Lady Barrett's Taliesen 1st.
A very good class.

For the Ladies' Hunters over 14-2, there were seven competitors, viz., Lady Barrett's, Taliesen, Mr. Pollard's Christabel Pankhurst, and Kubelik (the latter ridden by Mrs. Venn Ellis) Mrs. Hughes' Marie, Mrs. Meyer's Misty Morn, Mrs. Davie's Lady Lomond and Mrs. Quin's Gladdy (ridden by Mrs. Morris). Taliesen won. Then, as mentioned, down came the rain and the show had to be postponed.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE BALL.

On Friday evening took place the ball at Government House. There was a great crowd present. Amongst the dresses I particularly noticed were Her Excellency's who wore a lovely Princess dress of dove-grey brocade, with silver trimmings with a tiara of diamonds on her head. Lady Barrett looked very nice in emerald green, veiled black ninon. Mrs. Aitken looked well in a soft moss green trimmed with dull gold. Mrs. Rein wore a long pale pink crepe-de-chine trimmed with beautiful lace. Mr. Quin looked very well in white satin with silver sequin trimmings. Mrs. Simson, who is always beautifully gowned, wore a smart if somewhat daring royal purple dress. There were several black dresses. I admired Mrs. Forbes very much in one made in black chiffon velvet trimmed with diamonds, and pale pink vest. Miss Beaumont Nesbitt was also in black and so were the Misses McIver. Mrs. Watson looked very dainty and sweet in white satin, Mrs. Beale very smart in terra cotta and gold and Mrs. Corbould Warren charming in white lace and a blue sash. These were only a few of the many beautiful dresses worn.

The State Lancers were formed just before supper, and many people stayed on to the second supper, so it was late when we left after a most enjoyable evening. A good innovation was that there were no programme nor were the numbers of the dances put up, at least at first.

CUP DAY.

Saturday was a gala day on the course with the Governor's Cup and Western India States to be decided. There was a great crowd lunching at the C. W. I. including Their Excellencies. They drove down to the course in state just before the first race, receiving a great ovation and stayed till just before the last. All the members of the Staff were in frock coats with tall hats, and there was a sprinkling of toppers among the rest of the audience. Luckily the rain held off, and we had a very pleasant afternoon. The Governor's Cup was noteworthy for the poor show made by Ali bin Talib's ponies. He had four of his own in, including last year's winner, Real Gold, and two others in which he has a half share, but none of them showed up at all; in fact Nakib and Tajilmulook finished absolutely last. The time, 3-16 1/5, is the worst since 1908, but the going was very heavy. Brown rode his first Cup winner nor has Mr. R. R. S. won this coveted trophy before. The Western India Stakes were also noteworthy in the fact that last year's winner Hamara, was again competing. She, however, though bottom weight, did not show at all prominently, and ran unplaced. Valerius—who is by Persimmon—and Refresher, were most fancied, but the winner turned up in that good horse, Punt, who always seems to win unexpectedly, and paid the good dividend of Rs. 154 for a win and Rs. 45 for a place. Dalmatia, who was second, was worth Rs. 126, Abdul Malik showed what a grand pony he is over a mile by carrying his impost of 10st. 5lbs. to victory, conceding 4st. 5lbs. to the second and a stone less to the third. The last race saw what was supposed to be a really good thing in Mysore go down by a head to Tulwar on whom Hoyt rode a fine race. Tulwar has been out twice this season, and finished down the course, but we were all glad to see Aga Coochick Shah's colours again winning, especially those who picked up the Rs. 179 dividend.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Junior Polo Tournament began yesterday on the old ground. There were three games, the 29th Lancers beating Poona Gymkhana (9—4), the Sappers and Miners beating the Carnations (5-4), and the 26th. Cavalry beating the 10th. Brigade, R.F.A., (6-4). Colonel Pollard and the Officers, 29th Lancers, were "At Home," and their Excellencies were present for part of the time. There was not a very large attendance of ladies, who doubtless were reserving themselves for the Club ball.

C. W. I. BALL.

The C. W. I ball took place last night. Between three and four hundred people were present. The Club looked very prtty. Their Excellencies arrived soon after 10, and were received at the entrance by Gen. Smith, the President of the Club, and Major Morris, the Secretary. There were seventeen dances and three supper dances, the music being supplied by the 117th Mahrattas. There were some beautiful frocks. Lady Willingdon looked to perfection in a pale mauve brocade satin, trimmed with a little silver. She wore a tiara of diamonds. Lady Barrett was in a dainty dress of white silk with a floral design of pink flowers and a back sash. Mrs. Davie looked her best in a tight-fitting royal purple dress, with a slight trimming of heavy mole net. Mrs. Aitken was in mauve satin with steel trimings, Mrs. Meyer was in a bright lemon yellow with a black sash. Mr. Ryan wore an exquisite dress of rainbow most beautifully blended. In my opinion it was the loveliest dress in the room. Mrs. Bradderly wore white satin draped flame colour, Mrs. Lloyd looked very smart in vieux rose satin and old lace, Mrs. Quin was in white, Miss Green looked well in an exquisite pale blue satin with tunic of real lace very beautifully draped. There were only a few among the number of exquisite dresses. The men were, of course, in mufti as they always are at the C. W. I. Doubtless they preferred it, but we would have liked the additional blaze of colour the uniforms give. The supper was as usual excellent and included salmon and pheasants straight from England.

They say the season is dying, but it is dying hard. This afternoon and Saturday races, to-morrow the Point-to-point, Friday the Hunt dinner, while next week we have the Police dance on the 30th. I forgot to mention the annual I.M.S. Dinner which took place at the Gymkhana on Governor's Cup Day.

I am glad to hear that Mrs. Binning, after all, is to play in the "Quaker Girl." To put it on the boards without her would be like having Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

The rain has proved very good for hunting as not only is the going better, but scent has been lying, and we have had some good days. Last Thursday we met at the 8th milestone Bombay Road. After the rain all night it was a splendid scenting morning. After pottering about for a bit, we got on to a jack who gave us a fast gallop of eighteen minutes before he was run into and killed. We afterwards had too good runs after foxes, but both escaped in the famous Vale of Tears. Mr. Wynne of the Loyal North Lanes, had a nasty fall, breaking his collar bone, while the horse had to be shot. On Sunday there about forty out at the 7th, milestone on the Nasik Road. A mule had been shot near by and hounds got into a jack at once, who took us right up to Bhosari, a forty-minute run. Afterwards they could make little of the line, but they got on to another, who took us up to the Sisters where he saved his brush. The ladies out included Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Bra- included Mrs. Tourdian, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Venn-Ellis, Mrs. Collum, Mrs. Symons, Mrs. Sweeny, Mrs. Atkinson and Miss Couchman. Yesterday there were about thirty out at Kalas, and there was a great run lasting over two and a half hours. The jack went in a great wide sweep north of Dight's right round the Sisters and then almost up to the Indrayani Nullah, where he was finally lost. A stout-hearted customer, and may we meet him again before the season ends.

PUNJAB BANK FAILURES.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

A public meeting was held here on Tuesday evening to consider what steps should be taken in connection with failure of the Amritsar and People's Banks. Pandit Amar Singh, B. A., pleader, presided.

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That the Government be requested to safeguard the interests of the shareholders and depositors of the Amritsar and People's Banks and appoint disinterested persons as liquidators.

(2) That the Government be requested to appoint a Government Auditor to go through the accounts of the Amritsar and People's Banks with a view to ascertaining the causes of their failure.

(3) That if fraud be found out by the auditor in the accounts of these banks (Amritsar and People's) the Government is earnestly requested to take stringent measures and prosecute the culprits.

(4) That copies of the proceedings and of the resolutions be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Lahore, and to the Press.

INSURANCE DEPOSITS.

KARACHI, Sept. 25.

The Bharat Insurance Company of Lahore announces that their deposits and current accounts with the distressed banks amounted to about Rs. 80,000 only. There is no cause for anxiety.

PEOPLE'S BANK FAILURE.

MIGHT PAY EIGHT ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 25.

With reference to the failure of the People's Bank of India the local creditors are as yet quite in the dark regarding the true state of affairs of the Bank. The last balance sheet and Directors' report was published in February last and contained the following passage:—The Directors desire to add that there has been some adverse talk about bank investments in industrial concerns, but having reviewed all the investments the Directors are satisfied that the property of these concerns is sufficient in all cases to cover amply their liabilities. The bank has further intimated to these concerns to hypothecate their properties to the Bank and they have all agreed to shortly issue first mortgage debentures in favour of the Bank which are in course of preparation.

The balance sheet appended to this report showed that at the end of last year fixed saving and floating deposits in the Bank amounted to Rs. 1,25,79,741, while the total of cash, credits, loans, bills, discounted promissory notes and temporary overdrafts came up to Rs. 1,13,86,228. During the course of this year there can be little doubt that more than 25 lakhs have been withdrawn from the Bank.

In well informed circles it is believed that the Bank might be able to pay eight annas in the rupee to its depositors.

DUAL COUNCILLORSHIPS.

MEMBERS NOT TO SIT ON BOTH COUNCILS.

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

An important decision has been reached in respect of the question whether members of the Imperial Legislative Council should also sit on Provincial Councils, show which has been under consideration for some time. The Secretary of State has accepted the recommendations of the Government of India and the practice will be stopped. In future members will have the option of sitting either on the Imperial or Provincial Council.

The decision however, will not extend to the sitting members, but will apply to future elections. The regulations will now be amended in the light of the decision of the Secretary of State and formal order will be issued during the next few weeks.

It is understood that the practice of allowing members to sit on both Councils have not proved successful or beneficial and Government's decision will be generally welcomed.

SIMLA TOPICS.

A DULL COUNCIL SESSION.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The long-looked for autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council is over and Members are gradually leaving Simla for their respective stations. Among those who are still here are Sir G. M. Chitnavis and Mr. V. R. Pandit, both of whom are staying a little longer to meet Sir Benjamin Robertson. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola is studying certain railway questions and does not leave till the end of the month. He is also interesting himself in the Charities Bill which is pending before the Secretary of State. As regards the Council itself, we had two meetings and both proved tedious and dull. There were long written orations and both officials and non-officials equally contributed to the tedium of the session. The Viceroy made his customary speech and contrary to all expectations he had not a word to say about the new Capital. He gave Delhi a wide berth. The members also showed no interest whatever in the affairs of their new Capital except Mir Asad Ali, who asked a question about the strength of the Indian personnel employed in the building of the new Capital. The Simla session of the Imperial Legislative Council as it stands deserves to be either mended or ended. I have talked over the matter with several non-official members and they are of opinion that, if nothing important is done in the Summer Capital, they need hardly attend to draw their travelling and halting allowances.

Although it is easy to forecast the programme of the Imperial Legislative Council during the coming cold weather it may be stated that it will prove to be a heavy session.

BUSY SESSION IN PROSPECT.

I do not envy Sir William Vincent and his Department as they will be the most hard-worked Department in the Government of India at Delhi. Among the pending Bills the Repealing and Amending Bill will be referred to a Select Committee, the Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code will also be circulated. The Insect Pests Bill will be considered and passed and then Government will take up the question of framing rules and notifications to enforce the measure. The Bill for the Protection of Minor Girls is now being published and circulated and early opportunity will be taken to refer it to a select committee. The Decentralization Bill, Motor Vehicles Bill and Provincial Small Cause Courts Bill will also be further advanced. Government Bills for the cold weather session will include Bills to amend the Indian Companies Act, the Indian Telegraph Act, the Ports Act, the Local Authorities Loans Act, the Negotiable Instruments Act, the Universities Act and also the introduction of the Criminal Procedure Code Bill. Besides the Bills there will be many resolutions and I estimate that the total number will be about thirty on general questions besides the Budget Resolutions which can only be framed after the publication of the Financial statement. The Resolutions will cover a large variety of topics and the railway administration will come in for a good deal of criticism. There will be the usual number of questions some of which have already reached the Government of India.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The Railway Conference began yesterday morning and as usual Mr. Muirhead, President, delivered a written oration of several closely printed pages. There is nothing in the speech which is of interest to the general public except the proposal for the cold storage of fruits o railways. There can be no oubt tha the railway authorities will discuss the question of railway strikes and the best method of dealing with the strike question in future. I have been watching the working of the Railway Conference for a good number of years and I am extremely doubtful if it is serving any useful purpose. The question must sooner or later arise whether this institution is worth maintaining at the expense of our railway revenues. The sooner the correspondence between the Railway Board and the Association, as well as between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, is published the better. In fact the whole of our railway administration ought to form the subject of an exhaustive enquiry by a committee of the Imperial Legislative Council. The Board enjoys nobody's confidence—either the commercial public or the Indian taxpayer. They carry no prestige and no department of Government has come in for such strong criticism as the Department responsible for the administration of our vast railways.

POET AND PATRIOT.

RABINDRA TAGORE'S HOME-COMING.

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY TO-DAY.

Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, the eminent Bengali poet, is expected to arrive here to-day by the S.S. "City of Lahore." It will be remembered that Mr. W. B. Yeats, in introducing Rabindranath Tagore to the literati of London, at a recent banquet in the Trocadero Hotel, said: "To take part in honoring Mr. Rabindranath Tagore is one of the greatest events of my artistic life. I have been carrying about with me a book1 of translations into English prose of one hundred of his Bengali lyrics, written within the last ten years. I know of no man in my time who has done anything in the English language to equal these lyrics."

As a result of Rabindranath's visit to England, writes Mr. Basanta Kumar Roy in "The Open Court," British literary men are demanding the translation of his works; and already some half a dozen Hindus are at work to accomplish the task. On the other hand, many British literary men and women have begun studying the Bengali language so that they may read his works in their original beauty. The poet's short story "Dalia" has been dramatized as "The Maharani of Arakan" and produced in the Royal Albert Hall Theatre in London.

Mr. Tagore's versatility is astonishing. To name a few of his activities and accomplishments: he is a profound philosopher, a spiritual and patriotic leader, an historical investigator, a singer and composer, an able editor (having edited four different magazines, *Sadhana, Bangadarsan, Bharati* and *Tattwabodhini*), a far-sighted educator, and a kind and considerate administrator of his vast "Zamindary" estate. But he is, above all, the poet—the poet of love. Love flows from his heart, mind and soul in a continuous stream, assuming all different forms in its windings from the gross to the spiritual, from the known to the unknown, from the finite to the infinite. He interprets love in all its multiform expressions—the love of mother, of son, husband, wife, lover, beloved, patriot, of the Dionysian, nature-drunk, and of the God-frenzied. Each and every one of these he portrays with his characteristic softness of touch that recalls the lyrics of Theophile Gautier, and with the exquisite felicity of Shelley and Keats. His verses carry within them an emotion which thrills, enraptures, and causes every fibre of a human being to ache with joy that almost stops the throbbing of the heart and draws tears to the eyes.

Expression of love is so natural to him because of the fact that he has, like many other poets, passed through all the phases of love and life. Like the prose-poet Tolstoy, he has travelled from the worship of the senses to the quiet of sainthood. He understands the thrills of love, the romantic passion, the gloom of disappointment, the depth of despair, the profoundity of quiet, and the ecstatic realization of "being, intelligence and bliss."

The path of a true patriot is strewn with throns. Here is Mr. Tagore's message:—

"If nobody responds to your cail, then follow the path all alone, all alone; if everyone is afraid and nobody wants to speak to you, then, O, you unfortunate! speak to yourself the story of your sorrow; if while travelling in the wilderness, everybody deserts you and turns against you, mind them not, but trample the thorns and bathe your feet with your own blood and go all by yourself; if again in the stormy night you do not find a single soul to hold the light for you, and they all close their doors against you, be not faint-hearted, forlorn patriot, but take a rib out of your side and light it with the fire of lightning and then follow the gleam, follow the gleam."

A TRAMCAR NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Permit me through your columns, to bring to the notice of the Bombay Tramway Co. the nuisance caused by insects in the ribbed benches of some of the cars. The company must have been aware of this terrible nuisance but no steps appear to have been taken for its removal. I have been waiting to see somebody coming forward to complain of the nuisance. The Tramway Co., can make changes in their by-laws so long as the interest of the company is concerned, but what about the public, who after payment of the fares cannot even sit at ease in the cars? Will the authorities concerned look to it!—Yours, etc.,

A. G. S.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

KARACHI ELECTIONS.

THE MOST KEENLY CONTESTED ON RECORD.

(From a Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Sept. 22.

Karachi is now recovered from the throes of the Election, perhaps the most keenly contested on record. All went "merry as a marriage bell" or, to be more correct, the elections were most orderly, and the utmost decorum prevailed. The presence of somewhat formidable looking police guards with fixed bayonets at the various polling stations added a most picturesque (!) effect, especially in peaceful and (I venture to state) loyal (if somewhat backward) Sind, and the alertness of the Government staff generally seemed to one somehow suggestive. The Acting Collector, Mr. Hudson, I.C.S., and the Chief Municipal Officer Mr. Measham Lea, A.M. I.C.E., were observable whizzing round by motor car during the day. Popular report at the close of Friday's polling was unreliable, and the verfied results were published on Saturday and are as follows:—

No. 1 Ward—(3 Representatives):—Mr. Gidumal Fatehchand, 236 votes; Mr. Ghulam Hossein Kassim, 205 votes; Mr. Tirithdas Chandumal, 149 votes; Mr. Kalumal Palumal the next in order scored 113 votes; Mr. Chotirmal Tirithdas following with 86 only.

No. 2 Ward—(Bunder and Machi Miani 3 Representatives):—There was no contest. Mr. Cooverji Khimji withdrew. The candidates returned are Messrs. the Hon. Harchandrai Vishindas, Dipchand T. Ojha, and Lokumal Chellaram.

No. 3 Ward—(3 Representatives):—Mr. Jan Mahomed A. Haji Dossal, 488 votes; Mr. Lalchand Hasanmal, 325 votes; Mr. Durgadas B. Advani, 292 votes; Mr. Nadirshah Edulji Dinshaw scored 231 votes.

No. 4 Ward—(Runchore Lines and Gharikatta, 3 Representatives):—Mr. Isardas Oodharam, 87 votes; Mr. Mulchand Kouramal, 83 votes; Mr. Wadhumal Oodharam, 73 votes; Mr. Kursandas Premji the next in order scored 66 votes, Mr. Mulchand Magannal 45 votes; and Mr. Ramchandra, 36 votes.

No. 5 Ward—(Lyari, 5 Representatives):—Mr. Haji Abdulla Haroon, 27 votes; Mr. Wali Mahomed Lutfali, 26 votes; Mr. Achalsing Advani, 23 votes; Mr. Kimatrai 22 votes. Mir Ayubkhan, 17 votes. The next, Mr. Jivraj Lakhamsing scored 14 votes, followed by Mr. Rahim Basria Fuddoo with 13 votes.

No. 6 Ward—(Lawrence Road, Garden Quarter, 4 Representatives):—In this ward Mr. W. H. Raymond withdrew, with the result that the remaining candidates were returned, viz:—Dr. Nazareth, Messrs. Abdul Rahim Saleh Mahomed, Pestonji Kotwal, and De Cruz.

No. 7 Ward—(Civil Lines 2 Representatives):—Messrs. J. de Verteuil and Hoshang N. E. Dinshaw, the only candidates, were returned unopposed.

No. 8 Ward—(Kiamari, 1 Representative):—Mr. A. A. L. Flynn scored 112 votes, against Mr. Dayaram D. Punwani 40 votes and Mr. Nadirshah Edulji Dinshaw five votes.

An analysis of the above gives the following figures:—Hindus 12; Mahomedans 6; Parsis 2; Europeans 2; Anglo-Indians 2.

A destructive fire is reported to have broken out at Ponnani near Calcutta on Wednesday afternoon and destroyed a good number of buildings including seven salt godowns. Over fifteen thousand bags of salt are also said to have been destroyed by the fire. Other losses are estimated at about Rs. 10,000.

INDIA'S GREAT NATIONAL POET.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.
Who arrives in Bombay to-day.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*September 25th.*)

Major W. M. P. Wood to be First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda vice Major W. Beale proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. B. G. Carter, on return to duty, to be Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Major W. M. P. Wood.

Dr. M. D. Gilder, M.D., F.R.C.S. (London), to be a member of the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students going to England in place of Khan Bahadur Darasha Ruttonji Chichgar, deceased.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I.C.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

Khan Bahadur Jacob Bapuji Israel, on return from leave, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar.

Mr. Narayan Nilkanth Sathe, on relief, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, Mr. R. S. Athavle reverting.

The Government of India having sanctioned the temporary appointment of Deputy Director of Public Instruction, in the Bombay Presidency, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. L. Covernton to be Deputy Director of Public Instruction, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per month.

Mr. R. Marrs to act as Principal, Elphinstone College, during the absence of Mr. Covernton.

Captain A. J. V. Betts, M.B., (Lond.), I.M.S., to do duty as Civil Surgeon, Nasik, vice Major C. C. Murison, F.R.C.S. (E.), D.P.H. (Edin. and Glas.), I.M.S., and to continue to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, in addition.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M. (Abdn.), I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and in medical charge of the Common Prison, the House of Correction and the Byculla Schools, in addition to his own duties.

Major A. F. W. King, F.R.C.S. (E)., I.M.S., on return from leave, to act as Health Officer, European General Hospital, Aden, and Civil Administration of the Port of Aden and Medical Officer of the Port of Aden and Medical Officer istrative Medical Officer, Aden.

Captain M. D. A. Kureishi, I.M.S., to continue to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, vice Major A. F. W. King, I.M.S.

Captain J. L. Lunham, M.B., B.Ch. (R.U.I.), I.M.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for nine months.

Mr. Cadambi Shrinivasachar, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, to act as Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Division.

Mr. Vishnu Narayan Vartak, L.C.E. Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Dharwar Irrigation to the Malsiras District of the Nira Right Bank Canal vice Mr. Cadambi Shrinivasachar.

On return from leave Mr. J. K. Williams, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Dharwar Irrigation District instead of to the Dharwar District.

Mr. K. F. Modi, Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Taxing Master, High Court, Bombay, has been granted two months and two days' privilege leave from the 22nd of September.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to admit Messrs. Manmohandas Lallubhai Pratap, LL.B., F. X. Santos Vas, LL.B., Eugene Franklin DeSouza, LL.B., and Dattatraya Shivram Mandlik, LL.B., as Vakils of the High Court.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., delivered over and Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S., received charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate, Panch Mahals, and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, on the 20th September 1913 in the forenoon.

GOANESE AND THE "PADROADO."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Being given to understand that certain leading Goanese residing in British India, i.e., in Bombay and places adjacent to it, have set up a movement for memorializing the Portuguese Minister for the Colonies with a view to the subsidies paid to the Bishop of Damaun and his establishment being continued by the Republic of Portuguese, and the Holy See compelled to retain the Portguese ecclesiastical patrronage over British subjects in British India, I beg, as a British born subject, and as a native of the soil, to claim space in your paper which, I believe, you will be glad to give to a fellow-subject for ventilating, in brief, the views he entertains on the question. I frankly say at the outset that I do not belong to the diocese of Damaun, but that I belong to the community whose interests, I have reason to say, are, to a serious extent, prejudicially affected by the Padroado, and that every member of the community, who has at heart the interests of his people, has a right of say in the matter of so vital importance.

The Padroado has been among us for centuries. It has been responsible for the backward condition of the East Indian Catholic community of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein, all British loyal subjects; it goes without saying that earlier it is removed from the British soil, the better. And seeing that its continuance cannot but spell evil to my community referred to, I beg most respectfully but strongly to protest against the proposed action on the part of the Goanese gentlemen concerned, if they mean, as I suspect they do, to urge their Governme t to have the Padroado imposed upon our people, as they have done in the past. My humble submission is that the Goanese, being Portuguese subjects, are at perfect liberty to make what petitions they please to their Government, but they have no right whatsoever, if they are fair to others, to ask their Government to get the Holy See to continue an arrangement whereby our people will be brought into subjection to Portuguese rule, call it ecclesiastical or religious. Our people have sent their representations to the Holy Father, the Cardinal Secretary of State, and the Cardian Prefect of the Propaganda Fide, enumerating their grievances under the Padroado, and praying for its abolition and the displacement of Portuguese prelates, so far as their churches and they are concerned. They have never interfered with the rights, privileges and sentiments of the Goanese, but surely when the Goanese seek to impose the Portuguese patronage on our people, an institution which has worked injuriously to them, we have a right to protect our interests and to protest against an action which is calculated to do us great harm. The Goanese have a decided advantage over our people in this matter, in that their Government does, and will, take up for them and force the Holy See to yield to their representations, but we ask, is it fair and just for the Goanese to take advantage of our helplessness and sacrifice our interests to the vanity or pride of Portugal and the greed of Goa? Our interests are opposed to the interests of the Goanese, but our interests can only be protected, if the Goanese act magnanimously toward us.

If the patronage is to be extended in British India it should be confined to Goanese alone and churches which have been built by them or their ancestors may be ruled by the Portuguese prelates. The church of Dabool in Bombay is the only church, I think, which has been built by the Goanese. The Bishop of Damaun will have enough of parishioners to look to, the large Goanese population, migratory or otherwise, in Bombay and its suburbs, and the Catholics of Damaun and Diu, which are Portuguese possessions, falling under His Lordship's spiritul jurisdiction and demanding all his care.

Yours, etc.
A NON-PADROADIST.

Bandra, Sept. 25.

ALLEGED MURDER IN KHETWADI.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry yesterday into the circumstances under which a hawker named Anandji Cooverji, aged 23, met with his death on the 15th instant. The deceased was found murdered on the verandah of a shop at Khetwadi. Another hawker named Narayen Jadawji, who has been arrested on a charge of murdering the deceased, was present at the inquest. Superintendent O'Keefe and Inspector O'Brien led the evidence.

Hansraj Ruttonsey, a milk-shop keeper, on the verandah of whose shop the deceased was found lying dead, deposed to there having been a business quarrel between the deceased and Narayen, adding that he was informed by one Gokuldas that some four or five persons, one of whom was Narayen, came to the witness' shop where the deceased was asleep, at midnight, woke him up, threatened him and left. On the night previous to the death of the deceased, Narayen told the witness that he would know the next day what was going to happen. The next morning the witness heard of the death of the deceased.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF CHILDREN.

LIFE IN DORSET "COLONY."

THE BOY WHO STAYED IN BED TILL ELEVEN.

The "Little Commonwealth" in Dorsetshire which is based upon the "Junior Republic" idea of America, and which, aims at the reclamation of young offenders by freedom and responsibility, and not by punishment and restraint, has made a very satisfactory start, says the "Daily News."

There are no bars or bolts in the Commonwealth away down in the Dorset wilds. The eight boys and the four girls who have been sent there mainly from the Tower Bridge Court can run away if they want to—but they don't. The reason?

"Because," explained the superintendent to a "Daily News" representative "if you can do a thing then you don't want to do it."

That is the plan on which the "Little Commonwealth" is run, and judging by some of the results already recorded its success will be as great here as in the country of its origin. The aim is to reform the boys and girls by calling out the best that is in them.

AT WORK.

The residents of the Commonwealth—usually about 15 or 16 years of age—are kept busily at work. At present the lads are carting, flint digging, and doing all sorts of odd jobs for the contractors who are erecting a couple of cottages for their use. They are also making furniture for the Commonwealth. The girls for the most part are engaged in housework. Last week, though, one of them mentioned that she preferred carting flint. Her wish was gratified, and ever since she has been working hard at that with the lads.

Presently, a farm, which has been given, rent free, by Lord Sandwich, will supply another branch of labour.

The work thus put in is paid for in aluminium coin (real coinage might be disposed of in a manner not desired); and in return the citizens are paying for their board and lodging.

Some of them have passed the sixth standard, but the question of further education has not yet been decided. In the American "republics" a number of the boys have gone to the Universities and graduated.

The residents are, of course, allowed to attend religious serivces in their respective places of worship. But no compulsion is exercised. Hours are fixed for meals, but there is no obligation to eat. If any boy does not put in an appearance at the right hour—well, he loses his dinner, that is all.

One of the most interesting features is the court of justice, which has been started by the children. The judge is one of the boys selected by his fellows. Some 50 cases a week are brought before this tribunal—generally on information laid by one of the girls or lads—but so far none of the offences has been of a serious character.

One boy, for instance, was charged with getting up at eleven o'clock in the morning! The Court decided that he was not fit to work with the other citizens, and the contractor was persuaded to give him a job away from the rest of the colony.

"LAW" AGAINST SMOKING.

A law has been unanimously passed against smoking. One boy who cannot resist the fragrant weed, is having a bad time at the hands of the fellow-legislators.

Subsequently, no doubt, positions will be found for the denizens of the Little Commonwealth, and steps will be taken to keep in touch with them during their after-careers. Meanwhile as the superintendent puts it, they are given a maximum of freedom to work out their own salvation.

ASSAULT ON CALCUTTA BARRISTER.

WARRANTS ISSUED BY HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

At the High Court, to-day, before Mr. Justice Imam, Mr. Rasul applied for the necessary orders on behalf of Mr. P. Roy Chowdhury, Barrister-at-Law, who was appointed receiver in the suit of Kumar Arun Chunder Singh and others versus Kumud Behari Sen and others, in connection with the Albert Hall. In pursuance of an order, as reported yesterday, of the High Court, Mr. Roy Chowdhury on the 19th instant took possession of premises, No. 15, College Square, known as the Albert Institute. On Wednesday at about 1-30 p.m., he went there with a view to making arrangements for locking the doors, etc., when Nolin Prokash Sen and Asoka Prokash Sen, two of the defendants, assaulted him. His Lordship issued warrants against both Nolin Prokash Sen and Asoka Prokash Sen.

SERIOUS R.-M. RY. DERAILMENT.

DRIVER AND 2 FIREMEN KILLED.

PASSENGERS' NARROW ESCAPE.

A derailment of a very serious nature occurred early yesterday morning between Bara-Gudah and Sirsa stations on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway which has resulted in the loss of three lives and injury to one more, all railway employes.

The train that came to grief was the Up fast-passenger train which left Sirsa and was proceeding to Bara-Gudah, when at about 2 a.m., the engine, three bogie third class carriages and one officer's saloon were somehow derailed. The engine stuck in the road-bed and the carriages are reported to have been overturned.

The engine driver and his two firemen were killed outright.

In the officer's saloon was travelling Mr. Fletcher, Traffic Superintendent who is also reported to have sustained some injuries. Terrible as the impact was, it is very fortunate that no one of the passengers was either killed or injured.

The line has been blocked and it will take some time to resume through traffic. Rescue parties have been sent from Rewari and everything has been done to allay the fright amongst the passengers to whom Mr. Fletcher's presence was of great assistance.

RAINFALL IN AUGUST.

Deccan.—The total rain during the month was far short of the average throughout the division, the deficit being specially marked in the eastern tract where the total for the month did not reach even an inch against an average of nearly 2 to 5 inches. In the tract near the Sahyadris and in Khandesh and Nasik the rain was generally sufficient for the standing crops which are thriving at present; elsewhere the fall was partial and the standing crops have commenced to show signs of distress for want of sufficient moisture and more rain is urgently required to save them. Weeding is generally in progress. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation everywhere. Supply of fodder generally sufficient. Water-supply deficient in parts of Sholapur. Condition of cattle good.

Karanatak.—Except at Belgaum and Chandgad in the Mallad, the total fall of the month was much in defect of the average, most of the stations in Bijapur and in the east of Dharwar receiving less than an inch against 2 to 4 inches of the average. The fall was generally dificient except in the west of Belgaum and the standing crops urgently require more rain everywhere to push them on to maturity and for cotton sowing which is generally retarded for want of sufficient moisture. The jowari crop is reported to have been damaged by grasshoppers in two talukas in Dharwar. Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts of 2 talukas in Dhawar. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock healthy.

Konkan.—The month's total rain was much below the usual except at one station each in Kanara and Thana. The all was generally sufficient and beneficial to the standing crops which are in good condition but further rain is still needed in the south. Weeding has been nearly finished. Supply of fodder and water plentiful. Condition of cattle good.

Gujarat.—One station each in Surat and Broach shows rain during the month slightly in excess of the average; elsewhere it was between 1th to 2/3rd of the usual fall. The rainfall was beneficial and sufficient especially that at close of the month as it came after a break of a fortnight and was essential for the proper development of the standing crops and for the resowing of the crops that had rotted or been washed away by the continuous heavy rain of the previous month. The standing crops are flourishing. Rice and tobacco transplantation has been nearly completed. Weeding continues. Fodder and water-supply abundant. Agricultural stock healthy.

URDU NEWSPAPER AND ITS SECURITIES.

FORFEITED UNDER PRESS ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

The "Hablul Matin" office was searched yesterday evening by order of the Bengal Government and all the copies of the Urdu daily edition of the "Hablul Matin" of the 12th September, 1913, containing an article on the Cawnpore affair were seized and taken away by a C. I. D. officer, who executed the search warrant. The title of the offending article is given as "Faithful advice to the Government for removing the grievances of the Mussalmans." The security of the Urdu daily edition already deposited is also declared to be forfeited to His Majesty.

STEWARDS AND OWNER.

COMPLAINT AGAINST W. I. TURF CLUB.

INCIDENT IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The "Poona Mail" writes:—The owner of Marigold has a grievance against the Stewards of the Turf Club, and if his account of the enquiry they held into a complaint he made is correct we shall be extremely surprised if the Stewards really command the confidence of owners generally.

Mr. Cawasjee's statement to us was as follows:—

At the fourth Extra Meeting on August 23, while I was passing from the verandah of the trainers', owners and Jockies' room to put in a declaration for my pony Marigold, Mr. Kirkpatrick the Superintendent of the Secretary's Office, who knows me as an owner, spoke to me in insulting tones and ordered me to leave the verandah.

I replied, "I have come here to see my trainer Saleh Dakheel."

Mr. Kirkpatrick, professing not to believe me, asked the trainer, "Who is this man?" and the trainer replied, "This is Mr. Cawasjee, the owner of Marigold."

This does not appear to have satisfied Mr. Kirkpatrick, who ordered a sergeant (military) on duty there to remove me from the room. The Sergeant came to me and said, "Please leave the room," and I left.

Several people were standing near at the moment, and I lost no time in reporting the matter, to the Secretary of the Turf Club, who told me to make a report to the Stewards in writing, which I did.

AN ENQUIRY.

That is Mr. Cawasjee's story of the incident, and this is what he says of his meeting with the Stewards:—

When I interviewed the Stewards in their room the Secretary of the Club, produced my written complaint and asked whether I had written it. I replied "Yes," and repeated the written story verbally.

One of the Stewards said they made an enquiry and had found that Mr. Kirkpatrick was right in telling me (Mr. Cawasjee) to leave the verandah, because I had taken too many friends to the place.

I replied that I would be glad to know the name of one person I had taken there, not to say many. As a matter of fact I was alone at the time, and only went to the room to look for my trainer regarding the declaration.

To this the Stewards made no reply.

Another Steward then told me that I should be polite to the officials of the Club and if I was not they would not enter my horses.

Meanwhile I had asked to be informed what enquiry had been held in the matter, also whether I might produce witnesses. I may say that in my letter of complaint to the Stewards I had mentioned the names of four persons among those who were present when the incident occurred.

The reply of the Stewards was they did not want any witness as to be produced before them.

Mr. Cowasjee says, further, that no explanation has been made to him and so far as he knows no action has been taken.

MAUD.

With the usual apologies.

Come into the garden, Maud,
Ere the black bat, Night, has flown,
Come into the garden, Maud,
And dance in the dark alone;
For the voice of the prude is wafted abroad,
And the trump of your ban is blown.

For days have our ear-drums heard
The screams of the "anco guid";
For days have the daily papers stirred
A pretty and worthless feud;
But Art must hold such talk absurd,
Since Nature herself is nude.

I said to the lily, "Come, let us pretend
That Maud is a shocking maid:
I'd blush to see her gracefully bend
With a part of her back displayed;
And when in the air her feet ascend,
I'm sure I should feel dismayed;
I never could look where her beads depend,
Not even if I was paid!"

I said to the rose, "Fantastic toes
Are all very well when shod,
But when they are wholly devoid of hose
It's something distinctly odd,
For what will an Aryan crowd suppose
Who witness the stage so trod?

And the rose and the lily they both replied:
"Have done with your mock pretence.
It's only the poor little prudes," they cried,
"Who are ready to take offence.
They'd do it themselves if fully supplied
With shillings and pounds and pence."

The stalls look out for the opening night,
With carriages thronging the road;
The violin shrieks with a wild delight;
And the drum prepares to explode;
The trombone utters a blast of might;
And the flute says, "Well, I'm blowed!"

There has fallen a sickly tear
From a dame of the Grundy brand,
For she feels that Maud will soon be here
Corrupting our blissful land;
But the only thing that seems quite clear
And easy to understand,
Is the fact that those who openly sneer,
Will inwardly say—"It's grand!"

"S. A. S." in the "Pioneer."

INDIAN LITERATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I find that your fluent correspondent "Ace Vieme" upholds my contention that up to quite recently there was no such thing as an Indian literature, and he bears out my thesis when he says that it is only the *modern* literature of Bengal that is purely secular and "belletristic." With the other statements he makes I am not concerned. However, I may state that I know nothing of "the great literature of modern "Bengali;" but I do know something of the modern literatures of Marathi and Gujarati. It may be that they have "expanded enormously both in theme and form"; no doubt an enormous mass is put forth every year in either language. The only question is, "Is it literature"? And if it is, is it literature that will bear lecturing on? Perhaps "A Student" who is indignant that these literatures are not held in proper esteem will enlighten us as to the quality and quantity of the last thirty years' literary output in, say, his beloved Gujarati.

I repeat I know nothing of Mr. Dhar or Bankim Babu, but I do know something of Gujarati and Marathi novels, both social and historical. And for sheer crudeness of art for false history and false psychology, for a sickly sentimental convention utterly untrue to Indian life and human nature, they would be hard to beat. Hundreds of Gujarati plays are written and performed. I should like to know the names of half a dozen that are "literature," that come to grips with, or even within measurable distance of, actual life—the actual living facts of present day existence in this part of India. The Sanskrit drama was thoroughly conventional and highly artificial; and yet there is infinitely more literary charm, more truth to human nature and infinitely more characterisation in, say, Mricchakatika, than all the scores of Marathi and Gujarati plays put together. "Mara tanama manama bharyoche," etc., or "dhima dhima chaloni mara pran" may be excellent mental pabulum for the masses. But to speak in the manner of Benedick, if it is literature, "I am a villain"; if it is poetry, "I am a Jew."

In his rejoinder, the drift of which I confess is not clear to me, "A Student" misses the point altogether when he accuses me of "waxing eloquent" over the European men of letters he has mentioned. I was not urging personal predilections; I was simply stating the tendency that actually exists. It may relieve "A Student" a bit to know that personally I dislike what little I know of Strindberg and Tolstoy and Maeterlinck, through translations. Nor does it matter much what G. B. S. or anybody else may say, if they hear of the rank heresy I propound. They may say anything they like in their ignorance of the actual facts. It is said there are estimable Celts who yearn to inflict Erse and Welsh oratory on the British House of Commons. Undoubtedly this yearning does great credit to their patriotism; but does it prove that these two languages are mighty instruments of literary expression? In short there are personal matters that have nothing to do with the question at issue: Has Gujarati a literature worthy of the name?

The simple fact of the matter is that it is the patriotic sentiment alone that can make anybody "wax eloquent" over the melancholy product of the literary activities of Gujarat during the last generation or so. And there are two good reasons for the poverty of this Gujarati literature. Firstly, the very instrument which is to conquer the worlds of thought and art is yet forging; the very language is yet forming. Gujarati has not yet a standard idiom, not even a standard orthography. Secondly, it is not every language that can have a great literature, that can greatly express great literature. I take the first page of great poetry that comes to my mind: "No, this my hand will rather the multitudinous seas incarnadine, making the green one red." Will "A Student" point out any Gujarati lines with a tenth of the magnificence, the sheer greatness of utterance, of these? Gujarati, I would submit, is a language *incapable* of producing such literary effects; at present it is incapable even of coping with our ordinary needs. Perhaps I hurt the patriotic feelings of "A "Student" by this shamelessly unpatriotic assertion. I shall suggest a simple test of the validity of it. Let us take the following sentence from "Ace Vieme's" letter: "There are, and always have been, certain unifying strands of thought and imagery, the common stock-in-trade of 'conceits' and poetic fancy, the common traditions of music and rhythm, the common ways of viewing life, the nimbus of common myth and legend which lies always at the background of Indian culture, and these bring the literatures of the different Indian languages closer together and admit of their treatment on a broad and related basis." May I request "A Student," who is no doubt a competent scholar of Gujarati, to render this sentence in that language? Or will Mr. Dadachanji, who for a decade and a half has patiently carried on researches in "the depths of the profundity of ignorance" of a host of Parsi writers, oblige us by rendering it in "undefiled Gujarati"?

As regards the Parsis and their Gujarati, it is useless to taunt them with the heinous crime of westernisation, or accuse them of wilful neglect. Mr. Dadachanji" and "A Student" seem, in the first place, to be labouring under the strange delusion that all Hindu writers write correct Gujarati. The fact is that, even among these, correct Gujarati is the exception, not the rule. Such is the condition of the language! Secondly, they fail to see that the language used by the Parsis differs from the Standard Hindu Gujarati, not only on account of lapses in grammar and spelling; it differs actually in the idiom. It is a distinct dialect, with a history of its own, perhaps indicating in its divergence from Hindu Gujarati the ethnic and traditional differences between the two races. Only by merging his Parsi traditions and by identifying himself with the Sanskritistic Hindu culture can a Parsi be perfectly at home in the Hindu Gujarati idiom. I know of only one Parsi man of letters who has thus managed to divest himself of his heredity,—but he is as much an exception as is Alowal of Bengal, cited by "Ace Vieme," or Sheikh Muhammad, the Mussalman Vedantist of the Deccan. I am afraid it is waste of labour for Mr. Dadachanji to attempt to write "undefiled" Gujarati, or for "A Student" to produce vernacular literature for the masses. I fear the Hindus will find it "difficult to avoid a hearty laugh" over either attempt. It is all very well to grow sentimental over "mother-tongues" and Swadeshism. But facts have the unfortunate knack of remaining facts. You have used the language for some centuries now. How many productions, that may be called literature, have you to show for these hundreds of years? By all means go on showing on the masses the makeshift journalese of the Press—much good may it do them. But don't confound it with literary Gujarati; and kindly don't call it "literature."

J. S

Sept. 24.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

PROGRESS IN BOMBAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 20.

I have already given you a short account of the early history of the Co-operative movement in this Presidency. In Poona I have seen representatives of your Press and they have given you an account of the papers read before the Conference on Saturday last. So I shall refer to these papers later. But as you want a separate and distinct account of the progress of the movement in this Presidency, I would at the outset give you a summary of its general progress.

The progress made during the year has outstripped previous record. The number of societies of all kinds has risen from 368 to 515, the membership from 29,419 to 46,537 and the working capital from Rs. 32,08,911 to Rs. 49,31,942. In comparison with some other parts of India, the rate of progress may seem unimpressive; but it is believed to be as rapid as local conditions allow. Co-operation cannot go ahead of education. Until education is more widely deffused among the agricultural classes, it will be difficult to organise efficient co-operative societies amongst them and we should in this connection issue the warming that to Form Feeble societies is to form none at all. Sir Robert Carlyle, speaking at Simla last October, said: "One good society does more good for the Co-operative cause than twelve indifferent ones. There is a danger in too rapid extension which may endanger the movement itself. The new societies are spontaneous in origin and have been started on genunuinely Co-operative lines.

ilnes.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

It is gratifying to find that the number of agricultural societies has risen from 283 to 409, their membership from 19,209 to 27,905 and their working capital from Rs. 14,46,143 to Rs. 22,41,896. An analysis of the last figure shows that Rs. 1,91,849 or 9 per cent. represents loans from Government, as against 14 per cent. in 1912, 17 per cent. in 1911 and 20 per cent. in 1910.

Government loans have now been discontinued except in the case of societies confined to weavers and we look upon thus as a step in the right direction. During the year 168 new societies were registered and 21 were cancelled, leaving a net gain of 147. No loss has been incurred in connection with the liquidation of any of the cancelled societies, and in no case has it been necessary to enforce the unlimited liability of the members. The total number of societies cancelled from the beginning of the movement in the year was 53. The total profit earned during the year was Rs. 1,37,640 as against Rs. 91,020 in 1912. Apart from this sum, the societies held reserve funds amounting to Rs. 1,40,100. The working expenses of all the societies came to Rs. 30,623 which works out at. 33 per cent. on the total turnover of Rs. 91,93,922.

IMPORTANT FEATURE.

The most important feature in the organisation of Co-operative societies is inspection and audit. So far as the Co-operative Societies in this Presidency are concerned it must be mentioned to the credit of Mr. Ewbank, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, that every society has been audited by an officer under him whose business it is firstly to make a thorough actual audit which may serve as a guarrantee of the soundness of a society; and secondly, to carry out an enquiry into the character of the business transacted.

TRANSFORMATION OF SOUDAN.

A GREAT FUTURE.

SELF-SUPPORTING AND FULL OF PROMISE.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes:—

The passage of the Soudan Loan Bill through Parliament adds a peculiar interest to the anniversary which is celebrated to-day Sept. 4.

Fifteen years ago—on September 4, 1898—the Anglo-Egyptian troops, under Lord Kitchener, then Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, entered Khartoum and, running up the Union Jack and Star and Crescent over the ruined palace, proclaimed to the world that the reconquest of the territory that had been abandoned twelve years previously had been achieved, and that the Pax Britannica was about to be extended to its uttermost confines.

The story of the wonderful transformation of this vast territory, which, since the addition of the Lado Enclave, exceeds one million square miles in area, from a land of desolation and despair to one of hope and promise, has been oft-times told in your columns, and there is little need to dwell on the point.

The fact that the British Government has seen fit to guarantee for thirty years the interest on a loan of £3,000,000 to be raised for the development of the Soudan shows that it endorses in every way the opinion of the great future lying before that country that has been so warmly expressed in the "Pall Mall Gazette" and other papers.

EMANCIPATED.

The capture of Khartoum opened a new era for the "Land of the Black," for it liberated it from the fire and sword of the Mahdi and his brutal hordes, and gave it an opportunity to recover from the devastation, ruin, and oppression under which it had suffered for over twelve years.

Similarly, the passage of the Soudan Loan Bill opens another era for the country. It synchronises with the emancipation of the Soudan from the financial support which it has had to obtain annually from Egypt—this is the first year that it has received no subsidy—and it provides it with the wherewithal for the development of the resources which experiment has shown time upon time that it possesses, and which will cause it to become one of the valuable—as it is one of the most promising—territories over which the Union Jack floats.

Little did Gordon Pasha dream that the country which he stigmatised as useless would within thirty years be launching out as a great cotton-growing and grain-producing area, one whose fertility and excellent situation will in time convert it into Lancashire's main source of supply and into one of the great granaries of the Empire.

The loan which is being raised is, in addition to the construction of railways, intended to start the work of irrigating the Segira, an enormous tract of land just south of Khartoum, and lying between the Blue and White Niles, which, if furnished with sufficient water, could produce five million acres of good American, and possibly good Egyptian, cotton, with which a first-class grade of wheat could alternate.

BOUNDLESS POSSIBILITIES.

Indeed, the possibilities of the Soudan are boundless; its area is so enormous and the conformation of the land so varied that wellnigh every commodity grows and can be grown within its borders with success. Everything has been kept back owing to the lack of communications.

The Government is straining every nerve to repair this defect, and the tremendous impetus that is given to local production and the export trade whenever a new stretch of railway or a new road is opened to traffic constitutes an earnest of the great expansion that will ensue when once every district is in direct contact with the main markets and the Red Sea.

A PUBLIC CONSCIENCE.

Difference upon methods is inevitable, and the Church has no right to pronounce officially upon things outside her own sphere. One of her members is convinced that capitalism is in its essence necessarily at war with the well-being of mankind; another is equally assured that Socialism will cause more suffering than it will cure. But this radical difference will not prevent them from sitting together to learn in worship that selfishness includes, and involves all the Deadly Sins, and that no thought of the invasion of their own advantages must ever hold them back from furthering measures which seem necessary for the redemption of their fellow men. In this way, while refusing positively to solve the social problem, the Church will create a public conscience which forces the problem to the front, and will train the men who will solve it. The man in charge of the engines in a great factory is not concerned with the multifarious machinery the steam is destined to drive. But if he gives up it is all silenced at once. There is no lack of work for all the machines our brains can devise for social amelioration. The Church's place is at the engines; let us get up steam, **nor can the pressure be** too high.—"Elpies," in the "Manchester Guardian."

HEALTH IN THE PRESIDENCY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1912.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following Government Resolution, dated 9th September 1913, on the annual report on the working of the Sanitary Department for the year 1912, was published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Resolution.—The report submitted by the Sanitary Commissioner for 1912 opens with a brief summary of the fluctuations of population in the several districts of the Presidency proper as disclosed by the successive census returns of 1891, 1901 and 1911, from which it appears that the ground which, as the result of the great famine of 1899-1900, was lost in 1901, had by 1911 been entirely recovered, except in the case of the districts of Kaira, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar, which have been severely visited by plague during the last decade, and Kanara, in which the increasing prevalence of malaria is acting as a check on the natural growth of the population. In Sind, on the other hand, there has in every district been a steady increase of the population, the excess of the last census figures over those of 1891 amounting to 18 per cent.

AN UNHEALTHY YEAR.

2. In contrast to the preceding one, the year 1912 was extremely unhealthy, and, although plague diminished greatly in prevalence, it is necessary to revert to the last period of intense plague mortality, namely, the years 1903 and 1904, to find figures of general mortality at all approximating those recorded during the year under report. The total number of deaths from all causes was 6,83,210, giving an excess of a lakh and a quarter over the previous year's record and a death-rate of 34.88 per mille as against 28.35 in 1911 and a decennial mean of 32.00. With the exception of Dharwar, where plague raged last year with exceptional violence, this increased mortality was observable in every district of the Presidency. Its chief explanation is to be found in the irregular and spasmodic rainfall which set up climatic conditions peculiarly favourable to the spread of epidemic disease and the prevalence of sickness among infants and children.

3. The birth statistics do not reflect the exceptional unhealthiness of the year in the same degree as the mortality returns, for, although there was a decline of twenty thousand in the total number of registered births as compared with 1911 the decennial mean was exceeded by over forty-four thousand. In Sind there was even a slight increase, though this may in part be due to improved registration.

RISE IN INFANTILE MORTALITY.

4. Reference has been made to the prevalence during the year of the diseases of childhood. Nearly 70 per cent. of the general increase in mortality occurred among children under five years of age, who contributed 43 per cent. to the total number of recorded deaths. In Bombay City, notwithstanding the unabated zeal with which the Health Department prosecuted its campaign against the causes and conditions contributing to infantile mortality, the ratio of infant deaths to births rose to 451 per mille. This high figure is, however, to some extent discounted by the considerable proportion of infants born in the mofussil whose deaths swell the mortality returns without contributing to the number of births. At the same time the year's record of infant mortality has occasioned grave concern to the Governor in Council. The fact that in Bombay City, where preventive measures of an effective kind are concerted, the results were worst may, it is true, be regarded as an indication that the conditions of the year were thoroughly unfavourable; but the statistics have nevertheless convinced His Excellency in Council that it will be necessary, in connection with the general measures in contemplation for the improvement of sanitation, to endeavour to devise more effective means for bringing to bear closer skilled supervision over this department of the public health.

CHOLERA SCOURGE.

5. Cholera was widely prevalent during the year, and the deaths from it numbered 64,505, a figure which has hardly been approached since the famine year of 1900. The districts most affected were those of Ahmednagar, Poona, East Khandesh, Satara and Nasik. The reports as to the results obtained by the internal administration of potassium permanganate afford some ground for hoping that this treatment may prove to be efficacious for curative purposes, though the limited scope of the experiments so far undertaken does not admit of any definite conclusions being formed. The Sanitary Commissioner, referring apparently to the insufficient supplies of the drug available during the epidemic, expresses the hope that every facility will be accorded in future for an extended trial of this mode of treatment. He should be requested to submit definite recommendations with this object in view, for the Governor in Council is anxious that no opportunity should be lost of testing the value of any remedy that is likely to be of use in dealing with a scourge which is annually responsible, in this Presidency alone for the loss of a quarter of a lakh of human beings.

6. The mortality from small-pox was unusually high during the year. The figures, supplied from Sind showing the relative incidence of the disease in towns where vaccination is compulsory and where it is only optional (2 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively) are highly instructive, as also the results of the investigation into the outbreak at Dharwar with reference to the incidence of the disease among protected and unprotected persons respectively. The Governor in Council is glad to note that the municipality of Hyderabad has taken the initiative with regard to the introduction of compulsory vaccination into that town, and he trusts that Shikarpur, where this preventive measure appears to be equally desirable, may be induced to follow the example thus set. Compulsory vaccination has recently been introduced into the city of Ahmedabad.

FIGHTING MALARIA.

7. Malaria was generally rather more prevalent than usual, and in Gujarat the mortality from this cause rose by as much as 50 per cent. The 30 Sub-Assistant Surgeons detailed for duty in specially malarious tracts appear to have done useful work during the five months of their employment. At the same time Government concur in the view that if the services of this agency are to be utilized to the best advantage, it is necessary that the area travelled over by each officer should be much more circumscribed than has hitherto been the case. They are prepared therefore to consider any specific proposals that may be submitted for an increase in the number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons placed on this special duty, as also for furnishing them with a more complete equipment to admit of their treating cases other than those of malaria. Development in these directions would tend to meet the not altogether unfounded criticism, referred to in paragraph 39 of the report, that the special measures taken in rural areas to combat epidemics among human beings fall short in extent of those resorted to for dealing with outbreaks of disease among cattle. The information regarding the methods and results of quinine distribution is incomplete and lacking in co-ordination, and the Sanitary Commissioner should be requested to take steps to supply these deficiencies in his next report. Encouraging evidence as to the efficacy of the regular administration of the drug to school children is furnished from the Larkana District.

FEWER DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.

8. As has already been indicated the plague mortality reverted once more to the comparatively moderate proportions of the three years preceding the severe out break of 1911, the number of deaths in the year falling from one lakh to twenty-eight thousand. Only in the Bijapur District, which accounted for one-third of the latter number, did the disease continue to rage with unabated severity. This diminution of plague was followed by a drop from 93 to 73 thousand in the number of inoculations. Fifty-six deaths are reported to have occurred among inoculated persons, but, apart from the 24 deaths registered in Bijapur regarding which details are not available, 20 of these fatal cases occurred within the period of incubation of the disease.

9. The expenditure by municipalities on objects connected with the maintenance of the public health shows a notable increase of Rs. 9,46,000. This is largely due to the liberal financial assistance granted by Government, the total amount of which was Rs. 8,60,828 during the year. The report of the Sanitary Board affords ample evidence of the immense development that is taking place in urban sanitation in all parts of the Presidency and of the activity which local bodies are displaying in providing themselves with a wholesome water-supply and an efficient system of drainage. The relief of urban congestion and schemes of town improvement generally are a form of sanitation which is now claiming the attention of the more progressive municipalities.

SANITARY SURVEYS.

10. Instances of useful sanitary improvements effected by local Sanitary Committees are quoted in the report, and Government are glad to observe that the Collector of Belgaum was able to reward the services of the Chairmen of two Committees in his district. It is most desirable that district officers should avail themselves of every opportunity of giving public expression to their recognition and appreciation of any good work that may be performed either by Sanitary Committees collectively or by individual members of such bodies. Complete sanitary surveys on a uniform plan were made by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in the case of 55 towns and villages. The Governor in Council attaches much importance to this measure, for it is essential as a preliminary condition to the judicious expenditure of funds on sanitary improvement to have a clear and definite idea, based on expert knowledge, of the desiderata to be kept in view, and such surveys will also act as a salutary check on the tendency of Sanitary Committees to devote their funds mainly to the provision of comparative luxuries such as street lighting, while neglecting the more essential sanitary requirements of the locality. He hopes therefore that every succeeding year will see a substantial addition to the number of towns and villages thus brought under survey.

11. The health administration of the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Aden continued to be efficient. Over eleven hundred departing pilgrims were vaccinated either in Bombay or in Karachi prior to embarkation. The elaborate arrangements made at the latter port for the accommodation of the pilgrims were hardly utilized as only one ship carrying 202 pilgrims sailed during the season. The buildings for the new Port Health Office and disinfection station were completed shortly after the close of the year.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

DEMOCRACY AND WEALTH.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in an interview on September 3, with a representative of the Vaz-Dias Agency of Brussels, expressed himself in interesting fashion on a variety of subjects, including journalism, democracy, philanthropy, the peace movement, and women's suffrage.

I have always had a liking for journalism, said Mr. Carnegie, and when I was young my one ambition was to join the staff of one of the Pittsburg papers as a reporter; but fate decided otherwise, and I entered a cotton factory. However, when I was still young, I wrote my first article for the "Pittsburg Journal," and I have written for the papers ever since. For this reason I like newspaper men, no matter what may be the colour of the newspaper they represent. They are all alike to me.

The interviewer venturing to remark that this was a democratic view to take, Mr. Carnegie replied:

Sir, I am very democratic in this world, because I believe that the next world will be on an equally democratic basis.

"How do you think millionaires can spend their money to the best advantage?" queried the interviewer:

Read my book, which Gladstone called "The Gospel of Wealth," said Mr. Carnegie. King Albert told me yesterday that he had read it with much interest. In that book I hold that the man who dies leaving behind him a large fortune that he could have disposed of better during his lifetime dies in disgrace. There is no excuse for his leaving behind what he cannot take away with him, and there is no virtue in the gift that he leaves behind. The time will come when everybody will look at the matter in this way.

The reporter next asked whether Mr. Carnegie thought the German Emperor would answer his appeal to him in the interests of world-peace.

"Look here," he replied, "the Emperor is on his yacht, and perhaps has not yet read my speech. But I know he reads everything in time, and I am sure he will read my words, too. Possibly he will not express himself on my suggestions, but I don't believe he can fail to think about them. I believe the Kaiser is as intensely interested in the cause of peace as any man."

To a question as to the mode in which the wealthy might best practise philanthropy, he instantly answered:

"HELP YOURSELF."

By helping those who help themselves. If you want to push a man up a ladder, he should grasp the rings himself. In the case of those who are absolutely too weak to help themselves the State should intervene, but even these people should work as much as possible, though their work may not be very productive. Work will give them self-esteem, and make them more fitted for the battle of life.

After speaking in favour of the English old-age pension system, Mr. Carnegie proceeded:

I am also an advocate of progressive taxation. Adam Smith, who was a great man (he was, of course, a Scotsman, as I am), lived within a few miles of our dwelling, and my grandfather often saw him. Consequently he made an impression on me while I was still very young. Well, there is one passage in his "Wealth of Nations" which I consider is a pure nugget of gold: "Every citizen should pay in proportion to his ability to pay." I hold, therefore, that millionaires should pay very high taxes indeed. There is a bill before the United States Congress at the present moment which will operate in this sense.

The work of the Press for peace, he went on, lies in teaching its readers that for man to kill man is the greatest of all crimes; that we are barbaric as long as we do so, and that we have no claim whatever to civilisation as long as we persist in doing so. But times are growing better, and men too. Evolution is proceeding, and in time the true gentleman will be ashamed to exercise the profession of a man-killer. We can see around us the evidences of the coming of another kind of heroes—the heroes of everyday life, the men who venture their lives, not to kill others, but to save them. These it is who will bring mankind to a greater civilisation and to greater happiness.

Questioned concerning the women's suffrage agitation, Mr. Carnegie laughingly replied:

I am not going to enter on such dangerous ground. I will tell you something, though. Let them have the vote, if they like. We have had women's suffrage in several States of the American Union, and things have not changed very much. What is more important is that man and wife should vote alike. My wife and I are always in perfect agreement.

In conclusion Mr. Carnegie said he had had a splendid time in Holland, and found Scotsmen and Dutchmen very much alike.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

A local train was proceeding from Matunga to Byculla on the G. I. P. Railway, yesterday morning, when at the Currey Road Station, a Hindu name unknown, apparently belonging to the labouring class, was knocked down and run over by her. The death was instantaneous. A labourer, named Narayen Balu, aged about 28, who was working on the G. I. P. Railway lines at the Matunga station, on Wednesday attempted to cross the rails and was knocked down and run over by the engine of a goods train. He was taken to hospital, where he subsequently succumbed to his injuries.

LAST OF THE SHIP-BUILDING WADIAS.

Notable Event in the History of the R.I.M.

THE FAMILY'S UNPARALLELED SERVICE TO GOVERNMENT.

To-morrow, Khan Saheb Bomanji Wadia, officiating Assistant Constructor of the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, will retire from the service.

Scion of a family who have been connected with the Dockyard since 1735, the retirement of the Khan Saheb severs the connection of the Wadias with the Dockyard after an unbroken period of 178 years, a feature unique and unparalleled in the annals of British history in India.

The history of the Wadia family is the history of the Bombay Dockyard and of the Indian Marine, almost from its inception. That a Wadia should not be connected with the administration of the Dockyard seems, in the minds of the workmen, a thing undreamable, and the retirement of the Khan Saheb and no Wadia to succeed him is regarded by them as a knell, foretelling the doom of the Dockyard and the Royal Indian Marine.

THE FIRST WADIA.

The Wadias first commenced their long connection with Government, when in the year 1735, the Agent of the Hon. East India Company at Surat, persuaded Lowji Nusserwanji Wadia, a famous shipbuilder, to migrate to Bombay. He came here, bringing with him a few artisans and craftsmen, and after selecting and laying out the present site of the Dockyard was appointed as the first "Master Builder". With his advent, the Bombay Marine, which at that time was in a most miserable condition, was put on a better basis, larger and better ships being built. To old Lowji our thanks are due for the construction of the three Old Bombay Docks commenced and completed between the years 1748-1762. For 39 years did old Lowji honestly and faithfully serve Government, and on his death on the 3rd July, 1774, he was succeeded by his son Manakji, and thus has the line continued down to the present day.

AN ADMIRAL'S TRIBUTE.

As shipbuilders the name of Wadia was famous, and almost all of the eight Master Builders received testimonials from the Court of Directors, the Bombay Government, and British Admirals. In fact, Rear-Admiral Sir T. Trowbridge wrote to the head of the family in 1802, "I have pledged myself that you will produce ships that will eclipse those built in England." The list of vessels built by members of this family comprises 294 vessels which include war vessels for the East India Company, Royal Navy, Imam of Maskat, and Merchant vessels for private firms.

A number of war vessels were also fitted out under the supervision of members of this family for no less than 31 expeditions and wars. The following is a list of Master Builders since 1735:—

1. Lowji Nusserwanji Wadia.—From 1735 to 1774.
2. Maneckji Lowji Wadia.—From 1774 to 1792.
3. Framji Maneckji Wadia.—From 1792 to 1804.
4. Jamshedji Bomanji Wadia.—From 1804 to 1821.
5. Nowroji Jamshedji Wadia.—From 1821 to 1844.
6. Curshedji Rustomji Wadia.—From 1844 to 1857.
7. Jehangir Nowroji Wadia.—From 1857 to 1866.
8. Jamshedji Dunjibhoy Wadia.—From 1866 to 1884.

In addition to producing Master Builders, a member of the family was the first Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery brought about with the introduction of steam for the propulsion of vessels.

FIRST STEAMER BUILT IN INDIA.

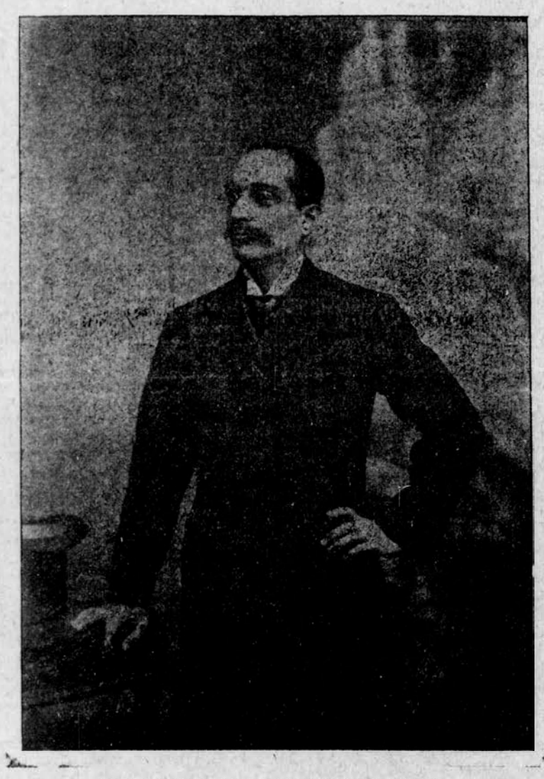
Ardeshir Curshedji Wadia, son of Curshedji, the 6th Master Builder, was Inspector of Machinery and Chief Engineer of the Dockyard from 1839 to 1857, and it was under his supervision that the iron vessels Medusa and Ariadne were erected, for the China War of 1840. The first steamer erected in India for maintaining communication between Bombay and Suez was fitted together under Ardaseer's supervision. Ardaseer was afterwards Superintending Engineer of the Indus Flotilla at Karachi, selected in England out of 500 applicants for the post. Since the retirement of Jamshedji, the 8th Master Builder, in 1884, the work of construction and repairs has been placed in charge of a Constructor trained in the Royal Dockyards at home, due to the substitution of steam for sails and iron and steel for wood, and the displacement of the former builders of wood by a new class of skilled artisans and mechanics.

THE LAST OF HIS RACE.

Khan Saheb Bomanji Wadia, the last of his race connected with the Dockyard will retire after a long and honourable service extending over 31 years.

Entering the Dockyard on the 1st July 1882 as a draftsman, he rose step by step until he became Builders' Foreman in 1896. Whilst holding this appointment, he was selected to officiate as Shipwright Surveyor for the Government of Bombay for a period of two years, but his family connection with the "Yard" took him back, and he resumed his former appointment of Builders' Foreman. Shortly after he officiated as Chief Builder for a period, and continued to do so as occasion arose. The year 1899 saw the fitting out of the South African Expedition, when the Bombay Dockyard astonished the world with the rapidity with which chartered vessels were got ready for the troops. For this expedition 41 vessels in all were chartered, orders being first received in the Dockyard on the 6th September. The first transport sailed from Bombay on the 17th September, the remaining vessels being despatched at the rate of two a day. The celerity of despatch of these vessels was largely due to the initiative and administrative ability of the Khan Saheb; and the Director R. I.M., in his report to the Government of India, recognized and appreciated the services of Mr. Wadia, during the course of which, he said:—

I would beg specially to bring to notice the service rendered by Mr.



KHAN SAHEB BOMANJI SORABJI WADIA.

B. S. Wadia. He could be relied upon to see all his orders carried out, and superintended all the numerous working parties at the Docks. He worked cheerfully, always being on the spot day and night when required.

Similarly, on the outbreak of trouble in China, shortly after, no fewer than 16 transports were fitted out by Mr. Bomanji, when his valuable services were again brought to the notice of the Government of India, and he was recommended for recognition of his many valuable services, and as a result of his services in these two expeditions Government was pleased to confer upon him the title of "Khan Saheb."

The expedition to Somaliland brought the services of the "Khan Saheb" again into requisition 21 transports being fitted out mainly under the supervision of Mr. Wadia, —his valuable services being again recognised.

A UNIQUE APPOINTMENT.

The last two-and-a-half years of his service Mr. Wadia has officiated as "Assistant Constructor," a post hitherto held by those trained in the Royal Navy Yards at home, and it speaks well for Mr. Wadia's abilities that the Director selected him to take up the duties of this appointment, although his training was received in the Bombay Dockyard.

By his kindly and genial disposition, and his many good qualities, Khan Saheb Bomanji Sorabji Wadia has endeared himself to all, superiors and subordinates, and was ever ready with his sympathy and charity to render assistance; and when the moment comes for him to sever his connection with the Dockyard, it will be with feelings of comingled regret and joy, that his numerous friends will bid him "good-bye," with regret because they are losing a trusted friend and advisor, and with joy because he is taking a well earned rest and pension, and let us hope he has yet many years of life before him. Loyally has he served his King and his Country—*Tempus fugit et nunquam revertitur*—*Sic transit gloria.*

MODERN JAPAN.

GOOD SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

THE NEW GENERATION.

Contrary to what recently published statements might lead one to believe Japan, after a two years' absence, shows remarkable progress practically in every department of life, reflecting the increased activities of the people, and the growth of their moral and material wellbeing, whilst a truly vast improvement characterises officially directed enterprises, writes the "Daily Telegraph's special correspondent at Tokio.

The volume of foreign trade has made such consistent growth that next year it will pass the £150,000,000 annual measure, which means an increase of precisely 100 per cent. in the last decade.

Everywhere I see betterments, often in small things, but all tending to show that Japan has really turned her worst corner, and is now mounting steadily upwards. Hydro-electric enterprises, which are specially suitable because of the endless water power that is available, are spreading most rapidly, whilst the improvement in the railway services since the nationalisation scheme was fully completed is most marked. Fast expresses have become the order of the day, fitly symbolising the general speeding up of the nation.

The new generation now growing up finds its most complete expression in the youthful Emperor, who devoted to outdoor life, is constantly seen on horseback, in carriage, or automobile, setting an example which is eagerly copied and banishing the last remnant of oldtime conditions.

Most curious is the effect of the economic pressure of this new Japan on the former foreign settlements. There is now little doubt that the old-fashioned European establishments are virtually doomed. Only those having a truly international character can survive. Much of the pessimism regarding Japanese finance—which, I repeat, is signularly healthy—can be traced to the old treaty ports, which cannot understand that they are no longer representative, and imagine that their decay means national disaster.

Of Jingoism I find no trace. Even the comments of usually violent newspapers are singularly calm on all questions, without exception. I came expecting to find an expansionist policy in China at least advocated; instead of that, from information I have received, I now firmly believe that the Japanese who aided the Southern revolt did so from good motives, sincerely believing that the Pekin tyranny once destroyed all would be well. Meanwhile, China is on everybody's lips, and there is endless speculation regarding the immediate future part which Japanese diplomacy, and possibly arms, will play. The point I wish now to emphasise is that a new and wealthy generation has grown up and taken control of affairs in this country, and that the economic outlook is excellent.

POPULATION.

No country can be great or do great things without population. Even wealth and physical constitution are less important factors in deciding a nation's future. The nations of antiquity failed and passed away, not through intellectual deficiency, but largely through want of numerical strength. Two hundred years ago France was the most populous, and consequently the most prosperous country in Europe; but her birth-rate began to decline, and now she is surpassed both in population and importance by Russia, Germany, and Great Britain. In spite of great wealth, keen intellect, and high civilisation, a race is ultimately dependent upon population for strength and position among the World Powers. —J. Ingram Bryan, M.A., Ph.D., in the "Munsey's" (August).

THE VALUE OF THE "ALMANAC DE GOTHA."

The time-honoured *Almanac de Gotha* is known the world over. Some time ago we had occasion here to recall its origin. It is not, however, generally known that the old copies are rarities for bibliophiles. Recently a collection of the *Almanac*, said to be the most complete in existence, belonging to Herr Edouard Clement, was sold at auction in Berlin for high prices. Naturally the first edition, published in 1764, reached the highest figure, being sold for £90 10s. But the copy of the 1796 edition fetched £26, and that of the 1767 £16; while a complete series from 1765 to 1892 reached £150; and another from 1766 to 1912 realised £170.

In the sale were included some of the ancestors of this bluest of blue-books, such as the "Genealogical Calender of Gotha," published in 1749, and the years 1750, 1752, 1754 of the *Schereibkalender*. The *Almanac* did not appear until 1764, at first in French only, and the following year in French and German. It is interesting to recall that in the early days of the *Almanac* its reputation was due to its articles of general information rather than its genealogical tables. It contained scientific articles on the strongest plants and animals, essays on art and industry, notes on "the history of the wig," and on "love declarations among the various peoples of the world." In 1768 it was first adorned with illustrations. The years 1770 to 1799 are especially valuable as containing engravings by the Berlin artist, Daniel Chodwiesky.

GOVERNOR SULZER'S GOOD STORY.

Governer Sulzer, of New York, who is being impeached by the U. S. Senate is the hero (or otherwise) of a quaint election story a correspondent has brought with him from the other side. A political meeting in the last campaign in New York was seriously disturbed by a man who kept yelling for Sulzer. "We want Sulzer, we want Sulzer," he bellowed, much to the annoyance of everybody. The chairman pointed an admonitory finger at the interrupter, and asked him to gag himself for a moment; but he refused to hush; and finally they threw him out.

The man went round the building and entered by another door. By this time Sulzer had begun a speech. But the man who had been ejected only yelped with greater vehemence than ever. "Let Sulzer speak. We want Sulzer!" Smothering his annoyance, the chairman arose. "My friend," said he, waving one hand at the interrupter and the other at Governor Sulzer as a sign to pause, "if you were really a friend of Mr. Sulzer you would know that it is he who is speaking now." "Aw, that ain't Sulzer," replied the unabashed supporter in a stentorian voice. "That's the fella that paid me to yell for Sulzer."

FULFILMENT IS PROGRESS.

The future grows out of the past. Anyone who has been lucky enough to play with the score of "Ariadne" knows that the great musician who wrote it can create new diatonic tunes not unworthy to succeed those of his own dored Mozart. And anyone who was lucky enough to hear Professor Ehrlich's address on "Chemio-Theraphy," or hear the debate on salvarsan, knows equally well that the roots of the living present and the future are in the past. Who gave us salvarsan? Was it the little German Jew whom all the world of medicine acclaims to-day, or was it his master Koch, or his master Pasteur, or his masters, Dumas and Biot, or their masters, back to Galen, Aristotle, and Hippocrates himself? We owe it to all of them, just as we owe the Trio in "Rosenkavalier" to Richard I and the Quintet in "Meistersingers" as much as or more than, to Richard II., bless him. But as for the musician who despises the diatonic scale, or has "abolished rhythm," or, like M. Debussy, sneers at Richard Wagner, the batsman who has nothing to learn from Grace, the cancer-curer who has never seen a microscope nor heard of Virchow, the dwarf who will not even stand in the shoulders of giants gone—the novelties these gentlemen purvey are not progress, but its impediments.—Dr. C. W. Saleeby, in "Pall Mall Gazette."

FEMINAPHOBIA.

Mr. Robert Blatchford writes in the "Clarion":—I admire women because they are (normally) sweet and beautiful; I honour them because they are (normally) good. Can anyone deny their beauty and their sweetness? I have never seen anything else in Nature so lovely and desirable. I am convinced by observation that nine men in ten love and desire women above all else that the earth contains. I submit to the gentlemen of the jury that woman is beautiful and desirable. We who love the stars and the flowers, the swallows and the gulls, we who love music, and poetry, and art speak and think gratefully of all those blessings; and why may we not speak with gratitude and admiration of the greatest blessing of all, man's chiefest inspiration, his first delight, his dearest comrade, woman? Many of the opponents of Woman Suffrage are afraid of women. They think women will want to govern us too much, and I don't think they can do it if they try. I'm not afraid of woman. I love her; she's a jolly good sort and a ripping good pal, and I'm not going to be shamed out of saying so by the cackle of germs order to pen

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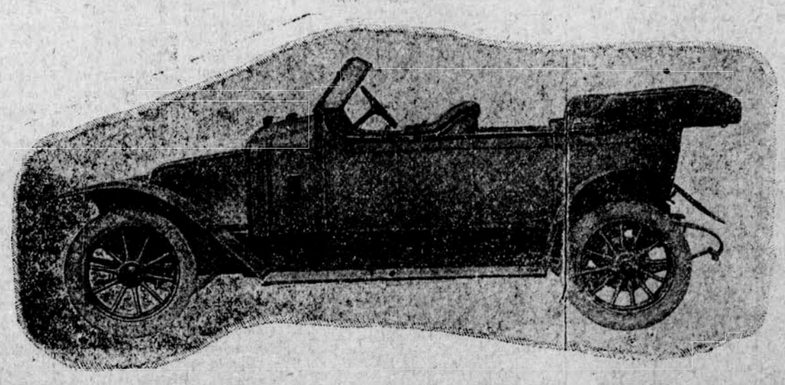

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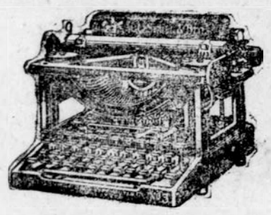

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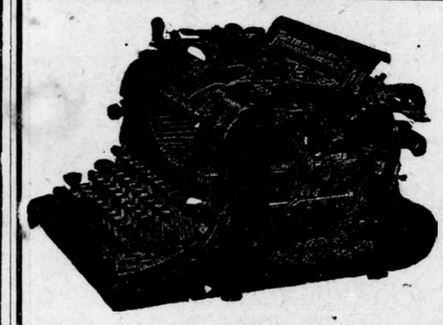

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